

ducers, and to promote and expand the use and consumption of such commodities and products thereof; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 16521. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Negro History and Culture; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NEDZI:

H.R. 16522. A bill to establish a commission to investigate the causes and effects of strikes in the newspaper industry and to recommend improved procedures for preventing and settling such strikes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 16523. A bill to amend section 303 of the Communications Act of 1934 to require that radios be capable of receiving both AM and FM broadcasts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 16524. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, and Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts):

H.R. 16525. A bill to authorize a project for flood control and related purposes for the lower Charles River, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 16526. A bill providing for the designation of the Garibaldi-Meucci Museum, Staten Island, N.Y., as a national historic landmark; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

329. By Mr. HALPERN: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to the promotion of the development of the fishing industry and the American fishing fleet to aid in solving the problems of hunger and malnutrition in the world; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

330. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to the declaration of the Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum as a national historical landmark; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 16527. A bill for the relief of John Benedict Chiu (also known as Chen-Tien Chiu) and his wife Theresa Chiu (also known as Theresa Hsiao-Wen Chiu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16528. A bill for the relief of Tony I-Tson Soo and his wife, Adelaide Y. Tsao Soo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts:

H.R. 16529. A bill for the relief of Agostino D'Ascoli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16530. A bill for the relief of Francesco Loperto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 16531. A bill to authorize Thomas W. Shands and Flanders Thompson to bring suit against the United States to determine title to certain lands in Lee County, Fla.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 16532. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to present a gold medal to the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 16533. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to present a gold medal to the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE—Monday, April 8, 1968

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Edward B. Lewis, D.D., minister, Capitol Hill Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of us all, we come to Thee for help and guidance in a tragic hour. We stand in the need of prayer as we recall the tragic events of the past few days.

Our thoughts and prayers are in the interest of the family of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Be with them in their bereavement. Be near in comfort, especially to Mrs. King and her children.

Our Nation is shocked by the violent death which came to this Christian disciple of the doctrine of nonviolence. We bow in this moment of memorial prayer in recognition of his powerful influence, his needed example, and his effective teaching and preaching which ring in our ears louder after his death.

We pray for strength as we try to repair the physical and spiritual damage that has come to our cities and lives erroneously expressing violence as a memory of his death. Provide through us for the needs and help of the victims of these sad days.

We give Thee thanks for our President, Vice President, the Members of this Senate and other national and local leaders for their untiring efforts and leadership during these critical times. Bless them with inner strength, peace and guidance. Bring peace, O God, to our Nation and our world as we repent of the guilt that is on each of us for the way we have failed each other and Thee in so many ways. Give us light in darkness that the evil of these days will

be defeated at the personal altar of sacrifice and dedication of every citizen in our dream of a land of freedom and equal justice. We pray in the Master's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 5, 1968, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1057 as well as the next two bills.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2015) to amend section 11-1902, District of Columbia Code, relating to the duties of the coroner of the District of Columbia which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the word "nature," insert "and examine and report thereon"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 2015

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 11-1902 of the District of Columbia Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 11-1902. Inquests; exceptions; jury
 "(a) The coroner shall take custody of the body of each person found dead in the District when the manner and cause of death is not already known as accidental or in the course of nature, and examine and report thereon, and, except as provided by subsections (b) and (c), shall hold an inquest concerning the death of such person: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the jury of inquest to view, or to be sworn in over, the body of the decedent.

"(b) The coroner may not summon or hold a jury of inquest over the body of a deceased person where it is known that the deceased came to his death by suicide, accident, mischance, or natural causes; except that where it is not known that the deceased came to his death by suicide the coroner may summon a jury.

"(c) The coroner shall not be required to

summon or hold a jury of inquest over the body of a deceased person in any case in which a United States commissioner for the District of Columbia or a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered any person held for action by the grand jury or a court for causing the death of a person, or in which any person has been indicted for causing the death of a person.

"(d) A coroner's jury shall consist of six persons."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1076), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 2015 is to amend the law relating to the duties of the coroner of the District of Columbia. The Judiciary Subcommittee held a hearing on S. 2015 on March 8, 1968.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Under present law, the coroner is required to "hold an inquest over the body" of each person found dead in the District when the manner and cause of death is not already known to be accidental or from natural causes. The changes proposed by S. 2015 would dispense with the statutory requirement "to hold an inquest over the body", or swearing over the body, by the jurors. The committee believes that the ceremony of swearing the jurors over the body of a deceased is antiquated and serves no useful purpose. The bill simplifies the procedure to require that the coroner "shall take custody of the body" and hold an inquest in the same cases in which the statute presently requires inquests to be held.

The object of a coroner's inquest is to obtain information as to whether death was caused by some criminal act and to obtain evidence to prevent the escape of the guilty person, as well as to furnish the foundation for a criminal prosecution in case death is shown to be felonious.

On occasion, in some cases involving deaths, the U.S. attorney's office has, prior to action by the coroner, found it necessary to present the cases to the grand jury in order to complete extradition proceedings to the District for persons who fled to other jurisdictions. In other cases, the defendant has, prior to any inquest, been arraigned in the District of Columbia court of general sessions and ordered held for action by the grand jury. In each of these cases, existing law requires that a coroner's inquest be held.

In cases where a U.S. commissioner or a judge has ordered a person held for action of the grand jury, or in a case where the person has been indicted for causing the death, an inquest would serve no useful purpose since the criminal process has been instituted and probable cause to charge homicide has been judicially established. Paragraph (c) of the bill dispenses with the requirement for an inquest in all such cases where probable cause has been established. In this respect, the committee believes the bill dispenses with unnecessary hearings and results in greater efficiency and economy.

AMENDMENT

The committee agreed to amend the bill as suggested by the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. This amendment would clarify that the coroner is required to do something beyond merely taking "custody of the body"; it would require him to examine the body and prepare a medical report of his findings. The report of his findings may be

extremely valuable in the preparation of homicide cases for trial, especially in those cases where an inquest by a jury has been dispensed with.

CONCLUSION

Your committee recommends approval of S. 2015 as amended by the committee.

POLICE MUTUAL AID

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2496) to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into and renew reciprocal agreements for police mutual aid on behalf of the District of Columbia with the local governments in the Washington metropolitan area was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "governmental" strike out "units" and insert "unit"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "employees," strike out "of the District together with all necessary equipment, in the event of an emergency resulting from the existence of a state of war, internal disorder, or fire, flood, epidemic, or other public disaster" and insert "together with all necessary equipment, in event of war, internal disorder, fire, flood, epidemic, or other public disorder which threatens or has occurred"; and at the top of page 3, insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. The Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall be responsible for directing the activities of all policemen and other officers and agents coming into the District pursuant to any such reciprocal agreement, and the Commissioner is empowered to authorize all policemen and other officers and agents from outside the District to enforce the laws applicable in the District to the same extent as if they were duly authorized officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

So as to make the bill read:

S. 2496

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized in his discretion to enter into and to renew reciprocal agreements, for such period as he deems advisable, with any county, municipality, or other governmental unit in the States of Maryland and Virginia, in order to establish and carry into effect a plan to provide mutual aid, through the furnishing of policemen and other agents and together with all necessary equipment, in the event of war, internal disorder, fire, flood, epidemic, or other public disorder which threatens or has occurred.

SEC. 2. The District of Columbia shall not enter into any such agreement unless the agreement provides that each of the parties to such agreement shall (1) waive any and all claims against all the other parties thereto which may arise out of their activities outside their respective jurisdictions under such agreement; (2) indemnify and save harmless the other parties to such agreement from all claims by third parties for property damage or personal injury which may arise out of the activities of the other parties to such agreement outside their respective jurisdictions under such agreement.

SEC. 3. The policemen and other officers,

agents, and employee of the District, when acting hereunder or under other lawful authority beyond the territorial limits of the District, shall have all of the pension, relief, disability, workmen's compensation, and other benefits enjoyed by them while performing their respective duties within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. The Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall be responsible for directing the activities of all policemen and other officers and agents coming into the District pursuant to any such reciprocal agreement, and the Commissioner is empowered to authorize all policemen and other officers and agents from outside the District to enforce the laws applicable in the District to the same extent as if they were duly authorized officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I rise to comment briefly on my bill, S. 2496. In recent years, the local jurisdictions which compose the Washington metropolitan area have been confronted with many urban problems that are regional in nature. It was for this reason that the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments was formed. The Council of Governments is a voluntary association of the area's 15 major local governments.

The Public Safety Policy Committee of the Council of Governments is concerned with the coordination of police, fire, civil defense, traffic safety and codes and regulations related thereto on a regional basis.

On September 29, 1967, the membership of the Public Safety Policy Committee voted unanimously to urge Congress and the State legislature in Maryland and Virginia to adopt enabling legislation which would allow the local governments of our region to enter into police mutual aid agreements.

This type of legislation was first suggested by the Regional Police Chiefs' Committee, which advises the Council of Governments on police matters. The police committee is composed of the chiefs of police from all area local governments in addition to representatives from the FBI, the Secret Service and the Capitol Police, the Park Police, the airport police and the military police.

The Police Chief's committee has expressed concern on many occasions over the fact that while crime and civil disorder often affect more than one jurisdiction in our area, a police officer cannot render emergency assistance beyond the boundaries of his own jurisdiction.

To resolve this difficulty, Mr. President, I introduced S. 2496 to pave the way for an agreement which would eliminate jurisdictional restrictions incumbent upon area law enforcement officers in emergency situations.

S. 2496 authorizes the new Mayor of the District of Columbia to enter into and renew reciprocal agreements for police mutual aid on behalf of the District of Columbia with the other local governments in the Washington metropolitan area.

At his discretion, and for such periods as he deems advisable, the mayor would be permitted to enter into reciprocal agreements with any county, municipality, or other governmental units in the States of Maryland and Virginia for this purpose.

The agreements would allow the District and surrounding jurisdictions to establish and carry into effect a plan to provide mutual aid, through the furnishing of policemen and other agents and employees of the District, together with all necessary equipment in the event of an emergency resulting from the existence of a state of war, internal disorder, or fire, flood, epidemic, or other public disaster.

The legislation would indemnify officers responding to requests for emergency assistance from claims from third parties and would assure that while working outside their own jurisdictions, they would still be covered by all of the pension, relief, disability workmen's compensation and other benefits they enjoy while performing their respective duties within the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, Congress and the State Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia several years ago approved a bill permitting the development of reciprocal agreements for mutual firefighting aid by the local area governments.

Passage of S. 2496 is essential if our local police forces are to meet adequately the growing interjurisdictional challenges to the life and property of our area's citizens. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to follow the lead of the Senate District Committee, and act early and favorably on S. 2496.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1077), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of S. 2496 is to authorize the District of Columbia government to enter into reciprocal agreements with governmental units in Maryland and Virginia to provide police mutual aid when emergencies threaten or occur.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

In recent years, the local jurisdictions which compose the Washington metropolitan area have been confronted with many problems that are regional in nature. Because the metropolitan area comprises parts of two States and the District of Columbia, large numbers of area residents travel back and forth across boundary lines every day, and may be as concerned with, and affected by, what happens in the District of Columbia as they are with events in surrounding communities.

Emergencies such as epidemics, floods, fires, riots, or other internal disorders may affect more than the immediate area of the disaster or may create a sudden temporary need for additional police protection for the people in the affected area. However, police officers cannot now render emergency assistance beyond the boundaries of their own jurisdiction. Your committee believes that the public interest requires that there be some relaxation of the traditional boundary restrictions when actual or impending disaster threatens the public safety anywhere in the area.

BACKGROUND

S. 2496 is patterned after the act approved August 14, 1950 (64 Stat. 441), as amended (78 Stat. 585; D.C. Code, sec. 4-414), entitled

"An act to provide for a mutual-aid plan for fire protection by and for the District of Columbia and certain adjacent communities in Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes."

Congress has also authorized the District of Columbia to enter into interstate civil defense compacts (68 Stat. 59). These compacts are intended to provide mutual aid among the States in meeting an emergency or disaster from enemy attack, including sabotage and subversive acts. Pursuant to that act, the District of Columbia entered into compacts with the States of Virginia and Maryland in June 1954.

Some of the contingencies which S. 2496 is designed to cover fall within the area of the agreements reached pursuant to the civil defense legislation. However, those agreements authorized under that act do not, like those contemplated under the authority of S. 2496, provide for emergencies caused by internal disorder. Moreover, the act authorizes agreements between State governments, including the District of Columbia, whereas the present bill provides for agreements between the District Commissioner and county, municipal and other governmental units of the adjacent States.

The committee has been informed that police mutual aid agreements cutting across State lines already exist in some locations throughout the country. Information received from the International Association of Chiefs of Police indicates that there are arrangements for police mutual aid between Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.; between Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa; and between Bristol, Va., and Bristol, Tenn.

The Virginia Legislature approved legislation in its 1968 session that would enable county and municipal governments including those in the northern Virginia portion of the Washington metropolitan area, to enter into police mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions. The Maryland Legislature considered but did not give final approval to a similar bill in the legislative session recently concluded.

HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on the Judiciary held a hearing on S. 2496 on March 8, 1968. The bill received the support of the Department of Justice, the District of Columbia government, and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The first section of the bill authorizes the Commissioner of the District of Columbia at his discretion to enter into reciprocal agreements with county, municipal, or other governmental units in Maryland and Virginia for the purpose of establishing and carrying out plans to provide mutual aid, through the furnishing of policemen and other employees, and necessary equipment, in the event of an emergency resulting from war, internal disorder, fire, flood, epidemic, or other public disaster. The committee amended this section to permit appropriate measures to be taken in anticipation of such emergencies as it would cover. The committee believes that a mutual aid plan for riot control, for example, should go into effect when assemblage gathers or is expected to gather under circumstances which could foreseeably result in internal disorder.

Section 2 provides that the District enter no agreements unless the parties to the proposed agreement waive claims against all other parties arising from their activities beyond their respective jurisdictions, and indemnify the aiding parties against third-party claims.

Section 3 provides that District employees acting outside the District pursuant to agreements made under the authority of the bill shall have all the benefits they enjoy while performing their duties within the District.

The committee amended the bill to add section 4. This section provides that the Commissioner shall be in command of all policemen and other officers and agents coming into the District pursuant to reciprocal agreements, and that the Commissioner may vest in police officers from outside the District the same power and authority as is exercised by members of the Metropolitan Police force.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to permit the taking of action in anticipation of emergencies and to empower policemen from outside the District to exercise police authority when called into the District of Columbia have been discussed in the previous paragraphs.

The committee also approved two technical amendments. One is to make clear that the plans to be undertaken by reciprocal agreements will concern policemen and other employees of the various governmental units concerned, as well as of the District of Columbia. The other amendment is a language correction.

CONCLUSION

Your committee believes S. 2496 will help to fill a need for mutual cooperation between local law enforcement agencies for dealing with emergencies in the Washington metropolitan area that might otherwise lead to chaos. The committee recommends the prompt passage of S. 2496.

UNIFORM GIFTS TO MINORS ACT

The bill (H.R. 5799) to amend the District of Columbia Uniform Gifts to Minors Act to provide that gifts to minors made under such act may be deposited in savings and loan associations and related institutions, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1075), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 5799 is to amend the District of Columbia Uniform Gifts to Minors Act so as to provide that monetary gifts to minors in the District may be deposited in savings and loan associations, credit unions, and related institutions, as well as in banks.

BACKGROUND

In its present form, the District of Columbia Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (79 Stat. 744; title 21, sec. 3, District of Columbia Code) provides that a gift of money to a minor may be deposited in a bank, for credit to an account in the name of the donor or other adult, or a bank with trust powers, as custodian of that monetary gift for the minor. In that act, the term "bank" is defined as "a person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not, in the District of Columbia." The present law does not include homestead or building associations, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, or Federal credit unions as eligible depositories of monetary gifts to minors.

The committee is aware of no reason why such financial institutions should not be eligible depositories for such gifts, and believes that for such transactions, these institutions should be placed on a par with banks. One of the purposes of such associations and credit unions is to encourage and promote savings and thrift, and the committee believes it appropriate that they be per-

mitted to accept deposits of such monetary gifts.

H.R. 5799 passed the House of Representatives on June 26, 1967.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

H.R. 5799 solves the problem referred to above by substituting the term "financial institution" for the word "bank" throughout the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act.

In addition, "financial institution" is then defined in these amendments to include "any bank, homestead or building association, local savings and loan association, Federal savings and loan association, or Federal credit union, having an office in the District of Columbia." This language is felt by all parties concerned to embody a correct solution to this situation.

HEARING

At a public hearing conducted by the Judiciary Subcommittee on March 8, 1968, testimony favoring the enactment of this proposed legislation was submitted by spokesmen for the District of Columbia Government, the District of Columbia Credit Union League, and the District of Columbia Savings and Loan League, Inc. In addition, your committee was advised that the bill has the endorsement of the Washington Bar Association. No opposition to the passage of the bill was expressed.

CONCLUSION

The committee is advised that the laws governing gifts to minors in at least 40 of the States now permit such monetary gifts to be deposited in trust in other standard financial institutions as well as in banks. In your committee's view, this same latitude of authority, as is provided in H.R. 5799, should be made a part of the District of Columbia Uniform Gifts to Minors Act.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

A TIME OF CRISIS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, we live in the most troublous period in the history of the Republic, and we have perhaps passed through the most significant 7 days of our lives. We must consider, I believe, three major problems at this time, so that we can keep our views in perspective.

The first is the question of urban unrest, which is now so prevalent throughout our land.

I would express the hope that the House very shortly—I recognize the fact that that is its responsibility—would pass the civil rights bill passed by the Senate several weeks ago. I would hope, also, that the Senate, in its appropriate committee, would report the equal opportunities employment bill, which has been under consideration for more than a year.

I am glad to note that the Committee on the Judiciary has reported the safe streets bill, but I understand that because of a time limitation to allow various points of view to be annotated, it will not be and could not be brought up until after the Easter recess.

Mr. President, I recognize that laws and appropriations alone are not the answer in the field of urban unrest. I be-

lieve that part of the answer lies in a greater participation on the part of private industry in facing up to this problem which confronts all of us. I feel, also, that a greater degree of responsibility on the part of our citizens is mandatory. I feel, also, that there must be a respect for law and order on the part of all of us, and it is my belief that this is vitally necessary if we are to regain our self-respect.

The second factor of importance is the question of Vietnam. I would hope that, in view of the President's speech on Sunday a week ago, and on the basis of events since then, all of us, regardless of our personal views, would give him our full support in his endeavors to bring about an end to that barbaric conflict.

So far as the holding of the conference which may be in the offing is concerned, it really is immaterial where it will be held; but if I may express a personal wish, it would be my thought that inasmuch as this is an Asian problem, perhaps a good site would be Rangoon, in Burma, or Phnom Penh, in Cambodia.

The third factor is the instability of the dollar—and may I say that we cannot dissociate the urban unrest, Vietnam, or the last mentioned factor. I would hope that the House would pass the Senate-approved bill which imposes a 10-percent surcharge tax on income tax payments, a \$10 billion reduction in the budget, and a \$6 billion reduction in the field of expenditures; or, if this is not possible in conference, that the House would report a measure with a comparable degree of fiscal restraint.

All three momentous crises must be faced now and action must be taken, even though it will not provide overnight solutions. The measures recommended above will provide only a start, but a good and necessary start.

Mr. President, let all of us forget our own political futures, personal and partisan, and do what must be done for the common good and the survival of the Nation. All else is of little consequence. If the President can make the sacrifice which he has made, I believe Congress can join him in making the necessary sacrifices to see that this Nation is once again put on an even keel.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the remarks of the Senator from Montana are reechoed by those of us who sit on this side of the aisle.

This is our country. We can do with it as we wish. We can build it. We can make it a nation where all human beings who call themselves American citizens have an opportunity to make progress.

I earnestly congratulate the leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate for the manner in which he has spoken. Surely, all of us must demonstrate a respect for law and order. With the freedom we have as American citizens goes a greater responsibility to maintain the kind of human system that has been established in our country. Law and order must be respected, and the law must be enforced.

When I left here on Friday afternoon and saw my fellow citizens in battle uni-

form, ordered to maintain vigilance over this Capitol Building, with machineguns in the hands of some of them, it almost seemed like a nightmare; it almost seemed like some kind of motion picture set.

So it has happened. We need now to begin to assess the damages, and to demonstrate that those who break the law must pay the penalty; but also we need to take the long-range steps that my good friends, the Senator from Montana, has called for this morning. I join him in earnestly hoping that the House of Representatives will approve the civil rights bill, with the fair housing legislation, which we fashioned in this Chamber.

I earnestly hope that representatives of the American people and the American people themselves will demonstrate to the world that we are united behind the President as he now seeks an honorable and decent solution to the war in Vietnam. It matters not to me where the locale of any negotiations which take place might be.

Speaking as a Republican, I earnestly join the leader of the majority party with respect to what he said in connection with the problem of the American dollar. The Senate, thank God, has acted and it has acted in a bipartisan fashion. It has seen the danger and it has taken a forward step. I hope the House of Representatives approves the action of the Senate or, as the Senator said, that it will do the same thing in another legislative vehicle, if that is necessary.

At any rate, I wish to say, "MIKE MANSFIELD, you are a leader in this society, and I am glad to support you."

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Department of Defense.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

U.S. ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Army.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE FARM LOAN ACT AND THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED

A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to improve the capitalization of Federal Intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a report of the Commission on the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection Power interruption of June 5, 1967, dated March 1968 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

A letter from the Chairman of the Board, Communications Satellite Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Corporation for the calendar year 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the need for revision in policy regarding assessment of late charges on delinquent loan repayments, Veterans' Administration, dated April 3, 1968 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on maintenance of automatic data processing equipment in the Federal Government, dated April 3, 1968 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF COAL MINE INSPECTION, BUREAU OF MINES

A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Division of Coal Mine Inspection, Bureau of Mines, for the calendar year January 1, 1967, through December 31, 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SECTION 313 OF THE ACT APPROVED OCTOBER 27, 1965 (79 STAT. 1073)

A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 313 of the act approved October 27, 1965 (79 Stat. 1073); with an accompanying paper; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, two reports on the Commission's work during the past year, entitled "Annual Report to

Congress for 1967" and its supplement, "Fundamental Nuclear Energy Research—1967," dated January 1968 (with accompanying reports); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDING OFFICER:

Resolutions adopted by the municipal council of the city of Newark, N.J., praying for the enactment of legislation relating to imports on certain goods; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Latvian Association, of Detroit, Mich., relating to the 50th anniversaries of the independence of the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SCOTT (for Mr. DIRKSEN), from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 7909. An act for the relief of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., of New York, N.Y. (Rept. No. 1084).

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 2434. An act for the relief of Nora Austin Hendrickson (Rept. No. 1085).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments:

S.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the existing compensation system for motor vehicle accident losses, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1086).

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 3289. A bill for the relief of Dr. Francisco A. Aviles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself and Mr. LONG of Louisiana):

S. 3290. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended, to require that the label of drug containers, as dispensed to the patient, bears the established name of the drug dispensed; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. NELSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK:

S. 3291. A bill for the relief of Lieutenant Ching Chiu Liu, his wife, Shu Tze Liu, and their son, Pulvin Liu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 3292. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to improve the capitalization of Federal Intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. ELLENDER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BROOKE:

S.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution designating January 15 of each year as "Martin Luther

King Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BROOKE when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 3290—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO COMPEL LABELING OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG CONTAINERS WITH GENERIC NAMES

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill which would amend the pure food and drug laws, to make mandatory the identification on the label, by their general names, of the contents of each container of drugs sold to the ultimate consumer.

This is the second measure I have introduced to help modernize the Nation's drug laws. The necessity for this change became apparent during hearings I am conducting as chairman of the Monopoly Subcommittee investigating prescription drug prices.

A very distinguished authority and famous medical expert, Dr. Helen Taussig, who discovered that thalidomide caused phocomelia—infants born without fully developed limbs—testified to the importance of generic labeling.

She said on November 28, 1967, before the subcommittee:

A bottle without a generic name is a dangerous custom since it means that a large amount of unlabeled medicine that has been withdrawn from the market may remain available, but also that, when medicines are taken by mistake, especially by children, the doctor may be at a loss to know what has been taken.

Although common sense calls for a change in this custom, a concerted effort by the medical profession will be necessary to effect such a change.

Dr. Taussig went on to say:

It is necessary to know the generic name, because if it is produced under 50 different trade names, (it) is very hard to know whether you may not be changing to exactly the very same product you have had before.

She stated that during the thalidomide tragedy 50 to 100 different brands of the drug were on the market and that identification of all of them was impossible. As a matter of fact, Dr. Taussig stated that in Brazil, where a number of deformed children were born, tragic confusion reigned. Drug investigators state that thalidomide was not being sold in the country, when in fact, it was being sold under five different trade names.

Dr. Taussig said that this tragedy could occur again, especially in view of the number of potent drugs which are being developed and sold today.

She told the committee that she felt that "pharmaceutical firms would derive certain benefits in having the generic name on the bottles." She said that it would prevent a less scrupulous company from marketing a product which did not contain the essential ingredient and giving the product such a closely similar name that people believe it is the same product.

She illustrated this with an example of two drugs called Softon and Softenil. The confusion was compounded since one compound contained thalidomide, but the question remained as to which one.

Authorities in the field also believe that the appearance of the generic name on the label would prevent the less scrupulous company from learning the makeup of a formula, then manufacturing the drug, and selling it under a different name. This also occurred in the case of thalidomide.

Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, testifying on November 21, 1967, gave unqualified support to generic labeling.

I asked Mr. Lloyd Cutler, special counsel for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association:

Senator NELSON. We had testimony yesterday from Dr. Helen Taussig. She testified the same way some other expert witnesses we have had respecting the labeling of bottles that go to the patients from the pharmacist. . . . She testified, as have some other witnesses, that she thought it was very important that the bottle that goes to the patient from the pharmacist have on the label the generic name of the product—excepting, of course, where a doctor has specific reasons for insisting that the generic name not be on the bottle.

Does the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association endorse that idea?

Mr. CUTLER. That is the recommendation as I understand it of the American Medical Association, and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association supports that proposal. The PMA also thinks that the manufacturing sources should be identified and the brand name when there is one in addition to the generic name.

Senator NELSON. You have no objection to the appearance of the generic name.

Mr. CUTLER. No sir.

Dr. Margaret M. McCarron, F.A.C.P., associate clinical professor of medicine, University of Southern California School of Medicine, and assistant medical director and chairman of the therapeutic committee, Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., testified to the need for generic labeling on June 29, 1967.

Page 585 of the hearings record is clear:

Dr. McCARRON. I would like to insert here that we have had problems when our prescriptions were not labeled by generic name. A very good example of this is hydrochlorothiazide, which is a diuretic agent that is in wide use. This drug is made by three drug companies, Hydrodiuril from Merck, Oretic from Abbott, and Esidrix from Ciba.

Because of our system of bidding, and the size of our hospital, we may have three brands of this drug in the hospital at the same time. Patients go to various clinics, and there are several conditions in which the patient would have edema, for which this type of drug would be used. The doctor in the medical clinic would order Esidrix. I am not sure of these colors. I think Esidrix is yellow.

Then the patient would go to another clinic and the doctor there would see a little edema and would give her Oretic or hydrochlorothiazide. The patient might end up with three bottles labeled with different names of drugs that were of different colors. The patient obviously thinks they are three different drugs and takes all of them. We have had patients admitted to the hospital with low potassium levels and with digitalis intoxication and all kinds of things that result from the fact that they have taken an overdose of this medicine—hydrochlorothiazide.

Now, we are trying to obviate this: one, by

using generic names and having our pharmacist print the generic name on the label, so that the patient can at least see that, although the tablet colors are different, and the sizes are different, the drug is the same drug.

We have also instituted a computer method, which isn't fully operational at this date. What we would like to do is have a computer record of all the medicine that has been dispensed, and present that to the doctor when the patient comes in to the clinic. The computer record would also include any adverse drug reactions that the patient has had or any known allergies, so that every physician, every time the patient is seen, has a record of the drug therapy, and any complications to it.

Mr. GORDON. Dr. McCarron, you heard Dr. Cluff's statement before, did you not?

Dr. McCARRON. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. Now, wouldn't you say that the example you just gave us about Esidrix, hydrochlorothiazide, and the other one, is a good example of how the use of brand names induces overmedication?

Dr. McCARRON. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. Thank you.

Dr. McCARRON. Well, these errors, and they are errors that shouldn't occur, are errors that do occur in a very large hospital where many doctors are taking care of a patient and a patient goes to various clinics.

We are trying to set up an administrative method to decrease that, but we have an added problem in that the names of the drug are not the same and the colors are not the same, and the patient gets confused. However, the patient could pick up some of these errors himself, if he knew what he was taking.

Senator NELSON. It is also a problem of confusion to the physician?

Dr. McCARRON. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Does he necessarily know all of the brand names?

Dr. McCARRON. No; and the generic names have helped us tremendously this way.

The conversion to the new system was relatively easy because of the small number of items stocked in the pharmacy and the availability of the drug formulary. A pharmacist without prior training in computer techniques was able to type 500 labels in 1 day after 1 week's experience with the method. If the number of drugs available was not limited, a significant portion of her time would have been spent in nonproductive work inquiring the code name of the drug from the computer, with the hope that the computer had been programmed for the item.

A pharmacist from St. Louis, Mo., wrote me recently:

If I were to introduce legislation requiring prescription labels to cite the name of the drug content, you will be doing more for the pharmacy and the consumer than any single piece of legislation in my memory as a pharmacist.

A letter from a Milwaukee constituent points out the need for this measure:

I was so happy to see your concern with the drug industry operation. I am particularly interested in drug treatment and knowledge of its consequences from misuse. I realize that in this day of miracle drugs we are all happy for the experiment that might save a dying member of our family but I feel we must watch the everyday use of miracle drugs. My son is allergic and we found thru testing he was allergic to common dust pollens etc. Because of this sensitivity I became concerned with drug sensitivity. He is subject to strep throat so he is given antibiotics often. Our doctor recently was away and I went to family doctor and he prescribed antibiotic Rhodomycin. That night he had terrible hallucinations—no fever. He had lingering ear noise for months. There is

no proof this came from drug since he did come down with chicken pox but pediatrician said he would not have given my son that drug since he felt the hospital had not tested it enough under hospital supervision. . . . Now, I had forgotten to tell our family doctor about the drug and this year he had throat trouble and as I was filling prescription saw Rhodomycin and I stopped filling same.

My plea is that Wisconsin as in Iowa, California and many other states should have the name of drug on every prescription filled. Has there ever been any legislation in this behalf? . . . I make this plea for allergic mothers who see newspaper articles identifying possible drug reaction complications and not be sure what drug their children are taking. I also make this plea for the elderly who are careless at times with their drug use. My father-in-law changes doctors often and he is diabetic. He often will get new diabetic medication as he complains that the old one isn't working he also gets new deuritics for his heart. As he is older we often check to see what he is taking but he has so many bottles it is difficult to determine if he accidentally is taking two deuritics and two diabetic pills at same time. If the common name was on bottle it would be easier for him and others to identify this and when we read of some new pill that should not be taken with certain deuritics or diabetic pills we can check easily. Let's Lobby for Drug Labeling on all Prescriptions . . . Save lives of the allergic and the elderly . . .

Mr. President, the requirement of such a simple change in the laws is too elementary to belabor with repeated arguments.

An eminent pediatrician supports the change. The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association endorses the change. The American Medical Association supports the idea, as do pharmacists and consumers.

There is a wealth of support for the change.

The Congress should speedily enact this necessary legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3290) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, to require that the label of drug containers, as dispensed to the patient, bears the established name of the drug dispensed, introduced by Mr. NELSON (for himself and Mr. LONG of Louisiana), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 3292—AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT AND THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to improve the capitalization of Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD at this point a short explanation of the bill, together with a letter from the Farm Credit Administration requesting its introduction and further explaining it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill

will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3292) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to improve the capitalization of Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ELLENDER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the explanation and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORT EXPLANATION

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1(a) The debt-to-capital ratio of the 12 FICBs, which limits the amount of debentures and similar obligations the FICBs may issue to obtain loan funds, would be increased to 20 to 1 (from 12 to 1).

Sec. 1(b) Each FICB would be permitted to issue participation certificates, in addition to those issued as patronage refunds, for purchase by financing institutions (other than PCAs) that are entitled to receive participation certificates from the bank as patronage refunds.

Sec. 1(c) Amounts in the reserve account of an FICB that are allocated to PCAs may be adjusted to reestablish the amount owned by each association in proportion to its patronage during the immediately preceding three fiscal years, if and when similar adjustment is made with respect to class B stock of the bank owned by PCAs as was authorized in 1965.

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION AMENDMENTS

Sec. 2(a) As may be authorized under FCA rules and regulations, a PCA could be permitted to cancel or retire class B stock, either upon payment of a loan or to apply the proceeds in partial or final payment of a loan, and in other circumstances.

Sec. 2(b) Subject to FCA rules and regulations, a PCA may issue its capital notes for sale to borrowers and others but such notes, together with other liabilities of the association, may not exceed ten times the capital and surplus of the association.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1968.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith a proposed bill "To amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to improve the capitalization of Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and for other purposes." The proposed bill consists of five amendments to existing law, three of which will be discussed later as Federal intermediate credit bank amendments and two as production credit association amendments. The major proposal is to provide that the statutory debt-to-capital limitation on the Federal intermediate credit banks, which determines the amount of debentures they may market to obtain loan funds, shall be 20 to 1 instead of 12 to 1. The present limitation (12 to 1) is unnecessarily conservative and too restrictive if the credit banks are to continue to meet the increasing demands for agricultural financing without calling on the Government for more capital and while returning within a reasonable time the Government capital they now have. There also are amendments which would enlarge the amount of capital for the credit banks obtainable from other sources, i.e., production credit associations and other institutions that are financed by the credit banks. Before describing the proposed amendments in more detail, it may be helpful to have some

background information on the banks and associations involved and how they operate.

INFORMATION ON FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS AND PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

The Federal intermediate credit banks, one in each of the 12 farm credit districts into which the 50 States and Puerto Rico are divided, were established in 1923. They were organized and operate under title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act as added by the Agricultural Credits Acts of 1923 and since amended. Their primary function is to discount for, or purchase from, production credit associations and other financing institutions, with their indorsement, notes representing loans made by them to farmers and ranchers; and to make loans and advances to such associations and other financing institutions to enable them to make or carry loans for any agricultural purpose. Loans made to farmers or ranchers may be used as collateral for loans and advances from the credit banks. There now are about 118 other financing institutions, being served by the Federal intermediate credit banks but approximately 95 percent of the discounting and lending by such banks is for production credit associations.

The Federal intermediate credit banks obtain funds for such discounting and lending by selling their consolidated debentures in the public securities market. These debentures, for which loans made to farmers or ranchers are pledged as collateral, are the joint and several obligations of the 12 credit banks and are not obligations of the United States. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, \$4.2 billion of such debentures were issued and the total amount outstanding at the end of the year was \$3.3 billion.

Throughout the country there are 459 production credit associations, with the number in the 12 farm credit districts varying from 22 to 65. The associations are chartered by the Farm Credit Administration and operate under the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended. Each association has a prescribed territory, usually ranging from one or more counties up to as much as one State or more, within which it makes loans to farmers and ranchers. Loan maturities usually are not more than a year but loans may be made for terms up to seven years. During fiscal 1967, the volume of this lending, with loan funds furnished by the Federal intermediate credit bank in each of the 12 districts, totaled \$5.1 billion. Out of a total membership of 548,279 at the end of that year, there were 322,700 borrowing members of the associations with \$3.7 billion of loans outstanding.

Further information about the banks and associations will be given in describing the specific amendments that relate to them.

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK AMENDMENTS

Section 1(a). As noted in the third preceding paragraph, to obtain funds with which to finance production credit associations and other institutions in making loans to farmers and ranchers, the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks sell their consolidated collateral trust debentures in the public securities market. Under existing law (12 U.S.C. 1041 (Supp. II, 1967)), there is a limitation "That the aggregate amount of the outstanding debentures and similar obligations issued by the Federal intermediate credit banks shall not exceed twelve times the surplus and paid-in capital of all such banks." The proposed amendment is to substitute "twenty" for "twelve" in the quoted provision so that the permissible debt-to-capital ratio would be 20 to 1 instead of 12 to 1. The need and justification for this is explained in what now follows.

When the debt-to-capital ratio of the credit banks is close to 12 to 1, and loans and discounts are increasing rapidly, the banks

can continue to operate within that ratio only if additional capital is paid in. The ratio as of June 30, 1967, was 11.35 to 1, but this was reduced to 10.78 to 1, after earnings for the year were distributed. Based on the latest estimates available, the ratio will reach the present 12 to 1 legal maximum in May or June 1968.

If more capital must be put into the credit banks in order to permit increased lending under the present 12 to 1 limitation, there now are two general sources for such additional capital. First, out of a revolving fund available for that purpose in the Treasury of the United States, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration may subscribe to capital stock of the banks in such amount as he determines is needed to meet the credit needs of a bank or banks (12 U.S.C. 1061(a) (1)). Second, each Federal intermediate credit bank, with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, may also require the production credit associations in its district to purchase capital stock of the bank in order to provide capital to meet the credit needs of the bank (12 U.S.C. 1061(a) (2) (Supp. II, 1967)). It would be contrary to the programs now being developed by the banks for the return of their Government capital within a reasonable time, if more Government capital were put into the banks in order to meet increasing credit needs under the 12 to 1 debt-to-capital limitation. As part of their Government capital retirement programs, the banks do expect to call on the production credit associations to purchase additional capital stock of the banks. However, it is not deemed feasible for the associations to do this in an amount that would both permit the return of Government capital and support increasing credit needs under the 12 to 1 debt-to-capital limitation now applicable. This is why it is proposed that the debt-to-capital limitation be changed to 20 to 1. Such a change is necessary if the Federal intermediate credit banks are to continue to meet the increasing credit needs they are intended to serve, while at the same time returning Government capital, and looking to the associations, within their capacity, to provide additional capital instead of calling for more Government capital. It is not only deemed necessary but is also deemed amply justified by the financial strength of the credit banks, supporting which, as hereafter explained, there is also the financial strength of the associations.

Before a Federal intermediate credit bank could suffer any loss on its financing of the production credit associations in its district, which represents about 95 percent of its financing, it would be necessary that one or more of the associations become insolvent. However, this is well guarded against because the liabilities of each association, including its liability to the credit bank, may not exceed ten times the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of the association (12 U.S.C. 1032). Overall the associations are currently operating within about a 7 to 1 debt-to-capital limitation. Their losses in the 33 years of their existence since 1933 have amounted to only .08 of one percent of the total cash advanced to farmers and ranchers. This has not resulted in any loss to the credit banks, which have sustained no losses on any of their loans or discounts made since 1933, when the associations came into being. Taking into account losses suffered from their organization in 1923, the net losses of the credit banks in 44 years of operation have amounted to approximately \$1 for each \$9,000 of credit extended.

Today the likelihood of losses by the credit banks on their loans and discounts for the associations is even further reduced. As a protection for their capital and surplus, the associations have accumulated reserves for losses totaling \$86.5 million, or 2.4 percent of total loans outstanding on June 30,

1967. Further, the associations in the different districts, within the past few years, have adopted either loss sharing or participation loan agreements, or both, in connection with their loans. While these agreements for the different districts are in varying terms, the general effect is that certain losses by one association are made up by contributions from the other associations. In this manner, the collective financial strength of the associations in a district serves to insulate the credit bank from losses on its loans or discounts for the associations. The debentures issued by the Federal intermediate credit banks, therefore, are not only supported by a like amount of farmers' notes and the financial strength of the banks themselves, but also, to a considerable extent, by the financial strength of the associations. With due recognition of this, there is considered to be ample justification for the proposed amendment so far as concerns the financial stability of the Federal intermediate credit banks and the debentures issued by them.

Section 1(b). Under existing law (12 U.S.C. 1072(b)), participation certificates are issued in payment of patronage refunds to financing institutions other than production credit associations that use the services of the Federal intermediate credit bank. In the case of production credit associations, patronage refunds are paid in capital stock and such associations have in the past been required and may again be required to purchase additional capital stock in the bank. The present amendment is to permit other financing institutions to also purchase participation certificates of the bank in addition to those that they receive as patronage refunds. This would provide the credit banks with an additional source of capital.

Section 1(c). Under a 1965 amendment (12 U.S.C. 1061(a) (2) (Supp. II, 1967)), the relative amounts of class B stock in a Federal intermediate credit bank owned by production credit associations may be adjusted to reestablish the amount of such class B stock owned by each association in proportion to the average indebtedness (loans and discounts) of each association to the bank during the immediately preceding three fiscal years. If and when this is done, the present amendment would authorize amounts in the reserve account that are allocated to production credit associations to be reestablished in substantially the same proportion as the holdings of class B stock.

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION AMENDMENTS

Section 2(a). Each borrower from a production credit association is required to own, at the time the loan is made, class B stock of the association in an amount equal to \$5 per \$100 or fraction thereof of the amount of the loan (12 U.S.C. 1131g). Class B stock entitles a holder to vote (one vote per holder) and may be purchased only by farmer borrowers from the association and individuals eligible to become borrowers; and within two years after a holder of class B stock has ceased to be a borrower from the association, such class B stock must be exchanged for nonvoting class A stock of the association which may be purchased and held by investors (12 U.S.C. 1131e). The present amendment concerns a provision in the law (12 U.S.C. 1131g) that the class B stock of a production credit association owned by a borrower from the association "shall not be cancelled or retired upon payment of the loan." Immediately after the quoted words would now be added "or otherwise, except as may be authorized under rules and regulations prescribed or approved by the Farm Credit Administration." This would make it possible to authorize retirement of the stock upon payment of the loan, as may sometimes be in the best interest of both the borrower and the association. The amendment would also permit retirement of the stock for application of the proceeds in partial or final

payment of the loan and in other circumstances as authorized under the rules and regulations.

Section 2(b). Production credit associations are specifically authorized to borrow from, and rediscount paper with Federal intermediate credit banks. Except with the approval of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration (12 U.S.C. 1131h, second sentence), such associations may not borrow from or rediscount paper with any other bank or agency. It has not been considered within their authority to borrow from investors generally as by the sale of capital notes. The proposed amendment would specifically authorize a production credit association to issue its capital notes for sale to borrowers and others. This new authority would be subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration, and the capital notes outstanding at any one time, together with other liabilities of the association, may not exceed ten times the capital and surplus of the association.

In addition to the draft of proposed bill there is enclosed herewith a copy of those sections of the Acts of Congress proposed to be amended on which is indicated the changes that would be made by the proposed bill.

This submission is as directed by the Federal Farm Credit Board and early consideration and enactment of the proposed bill is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of the proposed bill from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Very truly yours,

R. B. TOOTELL,
Governor.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the names of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] be added as cosponsors of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DONN] be added as cosponsors of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 129) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the existing compensation system for motor vehicle accident losses, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FASCIST GREECE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, 21 years ago, President Harry S. Truman made the decision to commit our military might and our economic resources to save Greece from the serious threat of a Communist takeover. He asked the Congress to aid Greece to preserve a "way of life based upon the will of the majority and distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion and freedom from political oppression." His historic action which came to be known as the Truman doctrine resulted in the defeat of the Communist-led insurrection and the establishment of a democratic government in Greece. Since that time, the United States has paid almost \$4 billion of American taxpayers' money for economic and military assistance to Greece to help enable that nation to remain a bastion of freedom and democracy.

Greece is no longer free. On April 21, 1967, a small group of Fascist army officers seized power in Greece, the cradle of democracy, and established a military junta which has ever since ruled by decree. They have destroyed free institutions, abolished representative government, prevented free elections, established control over press and radio, put an end to all guarantees of individual liberty, throttled freedom of speech, imposed a handpicked administration on the Greek Orthodox Church, and begun a reign of terror against political dissenters. Forthwith from that time to this they have imprisoned more than 6,000 men and women without trial.

Unfortunately, the colonels and other officers who perpetrated this have been trained by American military missions and weapons they used were supplied by the United States.

Mr. President, if instead of rightwing generals and colonels, a ragtag group of leftwing extremists and Communists had staged a coup d'etat and established a Communist government, or quasi-Communist government, in Greece, it would be interesting to note whether we would have taken action—military or otherwise—to restore democracy to that land. The fact that we have not done so is remarkable in light of the Truman doctrine which was invoked to justify intervention in the Greek civil war 21 years ago, and which is frequently cited as a justification for our intervention in the civil war in Vietnam.

Unfortunately, our almost total involvement in the civil war in Vietnam which President Johnson has turned into an American air and ground war has obscured the tragic events in Greece. However, the destruction of democratic government in that land by Fascist military officers nearly a year ago should no longer be ignored.

I have continually urged our Government to maintain an arm's-length relationship with the illegal government now ruling in Athens, and in particular to refrain from extending any form of military or economic assistance to it until the ruling junta gives firm guar-

antees that constitutional government and free and honest elections will be re-instituted and as quickly as possible. In any event, before any aid whatever is forthcoming from us.

We must not permit ourselves to be drawn by degrees into so-called normalized relations with what is plainly an illegitimate regime. Most Greeks still look to the United States as their best hope for a return to freedom. If we are not to disappoint this hope, we must exert our influence to the utmost to restore freedom to Athens, the birthplace and cradle of democracy.

Mr. President, I recently received a very thoughtful letter from Rev. Wilson Ridenour of the Reilly Presbyterian Church in Oxford, Ohio. Reverend Ridenour clearly and concisely sets forth the paradox of our total involvement in Vietnam and our total noninvolvement in Greece. I ask unanimous consent to have his letter printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REILLY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Oxford, Ohio, April 2, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: Frequently I rejoice at some statement of yours and admire you very much for saying it, and I want you to know it.

The events of the past few days seem to show that you have been right all the time about the war in Vietnam, and that with your opposition to the war you have helped make history.

I am especially grateful for what you said about the military dictatorship in Greece. The administration appeared to be ready to start World War III for the freedom and liberty of the South Vietnamese, but has no trouble getting along with a bunch of Nazis in Greece. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say, if the United States can find a military dictator anywhere in the world, we will make a beloved ally out of him for the defense of the "free world".

Very truly yours,

WILSON RIDENOUR.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, many of us are receiving in the mail this morning a message which I have been advised was written by Dr. Martin Luther King during the last week of March. It is a message that symbolically seems to come to us from the coffin this morning. It is a message which at least gives us an insight into the thinking of this great American, now an historic American martyr, concerning the race problem as he saw it at the time he wrote it.

The message is an appeal that Dr. Martin Luther King wrote, for funds to be of assistance to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in connection with the march planned for Washington, D.C.

It reads as follows:

DEAR FRIEND: Our national government is playing Russian roulette with riots; it gambles with another summer of disaster. Not a single basic social cause of riots has been corrected. Though ample resources are available they are squandered substantially on war. However, the inhumanity and irresponsibility of Congress and the Administration are not a reflection of popular attitudes—legislation to abolish slums and end all unemployment has been endorsed by a

wide majority of the American people in reputable polls. Yet, these positive proposals, like the recommendations of the President's Commission will be filed away to gather dust if the people do not generate relentless pressure on Congress.

It was obdurate government callousness to misery that first stoked the flames of rage and frustration. With unemployment a scourge in Negro ghettos, the government still tinkers with trivial half-hearted measures—refuses still to become an "employer of last resort". It asks the business community to solve the problem as though its past failures qualified it for future success. In the halls of Congress Negro lives are too cheap to justify resolute measures; it is easier to speculate in blood and do nothing.

SCLC cannot wait; it cannot watch as the only systematic response to riots are feverish military preparations for repression. It cannot sit in appalled silence and then deplore the holocaust when tragedy strikes.

We cannot condone either violence or the equivalent evil of passivity.

We intend, before the summer comes, to initiate a "last chance" project to arouse the American conscience toward constructive democratic change.

We intend to channelize the smoldering rage of the Negro and white poor in an effective militant movement in Washington and elsewhere. A pilgrimage of the poor will gather in Washington from the slums and the rural starvation regions of the nation. We will go there, we will demand to be heard, and we will stay until America responds. If this means forcible repression of our movement we will confront it, for we have done this before. If this means scorn or ridicule, we will embrace it, for that is what America's poor now receive. If it means jail, we accept it willingly, for the millions of poor already are imprisoned by exploitation and discrimination. We will in this way fashion a confrontation unique in drama but *firm in discipline* to wrest from government fundamental measures to end the long agony of the hard core poor. A prosperous society can afford it; a moral society cannot afford to do without it.

We are taking action after sober reflection. We have learned from bitter experience that our government does not correct a race problem until it is confronted directly and dramatically.

SCLC had to precipitate a Birmingham to open public accommodations; it had to march against brutality in Selma before the constitutional right to vote was buttressed by federal statutes. There was a thunderous chorus that sought to discourage us when we initiated direct action in Birmingham and Selma. Yet, today our accomplishments in these cities, and reforms that radiated from them are hailed with pride in all circles.

The nation has been warned by the President's Commission that our society faces catastrophic division in an approaching doomsday if the country does not act. We have, through this non-violent action, an opportunity to avoid a national disaster and to create a new spirit of harmony.

Please send the maximum contribution in this crisis year that your circumstances permit. While we are engaged in our Washington project we will also be continuing our far-flung work in voter registration, citizenship education and other activities. We can, together, write another luminous moral chapter in American history. All of us are on trial in this troubled hour, but time still permits us to meet the future with a clear conscience. Please mail your check today to fill tomorrow with optimism and hope.

With warmest good wishes,

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. President, I think it is particularly fitting that, in these solemn hours as we grieve this fallen American, we take note

of the thoughts that he was thinking and the pleas he was making shortly before his death.

On Friday, April 5, 1968, the New York Times printed a remarkable story about statements Rev. Martin Luther King made to some 2,000 supporters at a rally the night before his murder. If language spoken can ever be an indication of a premonition then Martin Luther King's speech at least leaves no room for doubt that he was prepared to meet his God. The New York Times story reports that in the course of his speech he said:

Like anybody I would like to live a long life and longevity has its place. But I am not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will.

And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over, and I have seen the promised land. I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land.

So I'm happy tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.

Mr. President, such a believer in God was Martin Luther King.

Mr. President, his faith, his cause, his teachings, his leadership have not died with his body but will live on through eternity. It is for us the living to right the wrongs he so valiantly sacrificed himself to overcome.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A TRAGIC AND TRYING PERIOD FOR OUR COUNTRY

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the events of the past few days have saddened, shocked, distressed, angered, and torn the Nation. This is a tragic and trying period for the United States.

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King was a dastardly act that shocked all men of good will. Dr. King was a distinguished American. His cause was honorable and just. He dedicated himself to it with a dignity that won the respect of the Nation. The country will be poorer for the loss it has suffered.

How much poorer we are has already been revealed across the country. The riots, the looting, the arson, the death, and destruction will mark this period as one of the darkest in American history.

There are reasons and causes for what has been happening in the past few days across the country. But they are no excuse for the violence and terror, the death, and destruction. They are no excuse for the breakdown in law and order that is basic to all that the United States stands for and all that Dr. Martin Luther King stood and marched for.

So let us make no bones about it. While we continue to seek and move toward the solutions to the basic problems, we must come to grips immediately with the immediate problems. Law and order, and respect for them, must be restored,

promptly and efficiently, in every city in this country. All of the resources of the Government must be applied to regain and keep control.

From my own observations and activities in Washington and throughout Maryland in recent weeks, it is clear to me that several areas require priority attention:

First. A major, all-out campaign against crime must be undertaken. The crime figures in the United States were rising at an alarming rate long before the developments of the past few days.

The tool that will permit government on all levels to launch an anticrime crusade is here in the Congress. It is the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. It is designed to make the resources of the Federal Government available to local governments across the land in the fight against crime. It would result in more local policemen, better trained and prepared to cope with law and disorder. The Safe Streets and Crime Control Act must become law this year.

Second. One feature of this legislation is of paramount importance. It involves gun controls. The Safe Streets and Crime Control Act must include strong and effective provisions to prohibit the mail-order sale of all firearms and the over-the-counter sale of handguns to the out-of-State resident.

The assassination of Dr. King has brutally dramatized the need for controls on the sale of weapons that lead to violence. It is a cruel irony that just hours before Dr. King was shot, the Senate Judiciary Committee rejected the gun control legislation the country so desperately needs. The committee has now partly reversed its earlier action.

It is my hope that my colleagues in the Senate will give this matter the most careful consideration and realize that now, more than ever before, action is needed.

Effective gun control legislation would not restrict constitutional rights nor apply hardships or difficulties on qualified private citizens who may desire to possess firearms for legitimate and law-abiding reasons.

But it seems clear that the easy availability of firearms to persons who should not have them is a major contributing factor to the crime problem today and to such senseless tragedies as the slaying of Dr. King. Strong and effective gun control legislation is essential.

Third. Another feature of the Safe Streets Act that is of paramount importance is the manner of funding. The legislation should provide for direct funding to local and regional governments. The campaign against crime, to be effective, must be conducted on the local and regional levels. Crime begins as a matter of local concern and it should be attacked as a matter of local responsibility. Funding to the States would delay and reduce the effectiveness of this responsibility.

Fourth. Congress has moved purposefully in the area of civil rights, but the job is not completed. The Senate has passed a strong civil rights bill in this session. It would protect the civil rights of all Americans, and provide penalties

for all who interfere with those rights. It would go far toward preventing the kind of outburst we have seen in the past few days. It would assist all decent and responsible citizens and it would crack down on all who act irresponsibly. The House must act promptly to approve the Senate bill.

Fifth. It is imperative that the Government crack down with all the responsible authority at its command against the troublemakers and the rabble rousers who stir the hate and the ferment and the violence. I was shocked, distressed and angered by the total disregard for law and order shown by the looters, arsonists, and rioters in Washington and Baltimore. It is clear from published and broadcast accounts of their activities and statements that Stokely Carmichael and others like him were directly responsible for the violence and disorder in Washington and other cities across the land.

On Saturday, I sent a telegram to Attorney General Ramsey Clark demanding the immediate arrest of Mr. Carmichael on the appropriate charges of inciting to riot. He and other militants who have clearly demonstrated their disrespect for the law should be arrested, prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law. They must know that law and order still prevail in this country, and that there is no room in Maryland, in this city, anywhere else in the country, for people who act as they do. There is room only for responsibility and respect for the law.

Along the same line, it seems to me that Federal officials may have waited too long before ordering Army troops to duty on Washington's streets and, perhaps, in other cities as well. Delay in coping with disorder is disastrous. There should be no doubt of the Government's responsibility. At the first indications of difficulty, the proper forces of the Government, under the appropriate authority, must move swiftly and smoothly. Again, law and order are the first responsibility.

Sixth. Effective liaison and coordination must be maintained between all units of government, on all levels. Three weeks ago, I met with Mayor Walter Washington and Public Safety Director Patrick Murphy to discuss this situation with regard to the District of Columbia. Our meeting was prompted by concern expressed to me by citizens of suburban Maryland. They wanted to know what the city was preparing to do about Dr. King's planned march on Washington this month. They wanted to know how the suburbs would be affected. Mr. William Greenhalgh, president of the Montgomery County Council, and Mrs. Gladys Spellman, chairman of the Prince Georges County Commissioners, asked me to arrange the meeting with the mayor, and they accompanied me to it. So did Gen. George Gelston, commanding officer of the Maryland National Guard.

It was distressing to learn at that meeting that effective coordination between the city and the local and State governments in Maryland had not been

arranged satisfactorily. As a result of our meeting, plans were immediately begun to establish that coordination. That type of action should be one of the first orders of business when a major and controversial activity is planned for a large metropolitan area like this one.

Seventh. With regard to local coordination, there is another piece of legislation pending in Congress this year that must be enacted. It is a bill to provide for mutual police aid agreements between Washington and the surrounding suburban jurisdictions. During the events of the past weekend, the District of Columbia Fire Department was unable to handle all of the blazes that erupted across the city. Fire units from Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, and from suburban Virginia, responded and performed admirably under the most difficult conditions. As the sponsor of the legislation that would permit the same type of mutual aid by law enforcement officers, I strongly urge its enactment.

Eighth. One of the great and lasting tragedies that results from the disastrous events of recent days is the ruin of hundreds of business enterprises. Most of them are small businesses, owned and operated by individuals who depended on them for their livelihoods. Those proprietors are white and Negro. But the color distinction does not matter. The losses they have suffered know no color differences.

The problem is compounded by the difficulties these people have experienced in obtaining adequate insurance coverage for their business establishments. Many of them were grossly underinsured, or not insured at all. Others paid exorbitant premiums. Insurance companies simply refused to provide insurance, or provided it most reluctantly, because these businesses were in poor sections of the cities.

Many of these businessmen will need immediate relief. The Government should move quickly to provide assistance to them through the Small Business Administration or other appropriate agencies, in the form of emergency low-interest loans. The Government has a clear obligation in this area, to help rebuild the shattered economy of the torn urban communities. If legislation is needed, it will have my full support.

As a longer range approach, the Congress should enact pending legislation that would authorize the Government to establish insurance programs for businessmen who can not otherwise obtain adequate coverage because of the crime problems.

Mr. President, these are some of the immediate and pressing problems facing the country. It is imperative that the Congress and the executive branch act promptly on them. Above all, a theme that goes to the very heart of our way of life must be restored. It is the theme of law and order. There can be no substitute for it, and no dilly-dallying about it. Law and order must prevail in this country, and all who act or think to the contrary must be dealt with to the full extent of the law. We can not afford less.

NEW DRAFT POLICIES UNDERSCORE NEED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE REVISIONS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, last year, in extending selective service legislation for another 4 years, the Congress undertook revisions which were intended to remove inequities in its application. However, recent changes in the administration of this act clearly demonstrate that, given the existing legislative framework, the draft system continues to fall far short of this goal.

At the heart of the deficiencies is the method by which those who will be called upon to serve are selected from their fellows. The recent administration change of policy with regards to deferments clearly demonstrates the Congress has as yet failed to supply an appropriate answer to the basic and searching question, "Who serves when not all serve?"

The action of the National Security Council, chaired by President Johnson, in recommending a new policy removing draft deferments for most graduate students and many skilled workers is certain to result in a raid on America's pool of highly trained manpower—a raid with repercussions that will continue to be felt for years to come.

In his telegram to all State directors relaying the advice received from the National Security Council, General Hershey reemphasized that the present and longstanding practice of calling the oldest eligibles first was to remain in effect. It is the combination of these two administrative decisions that has produced a serious situation of yet unknown dimensions which is potentially dangerous to the national interest.

It is clear that steps must be taken to nip the crisis in the bud. The administration has the authority presently available to begin to correct this situation. The administration should act immediately. The opportunity also should be seized to enhance the overall equity of the system.

Focusing on the first part of the decision—the removal of draft deferments for all graduate students except medical and dental students, and deferments based on "essential activities" or "critical occupations"—the preliminary figures are shocking.

Information available indicates that those who will have to leave graduate school, those who would otherwise have gone on to graduate school, and those who are finishing advanced study and likely would have gone into pursuits previously defined as critical, would total around 200,000. Add to this the number of men who were deferred based on occupation and now likely will be dropped from that category, and the total reaches approximately 300,000 young men who are directly affected.

Present estimates are that, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the requirements for the draft will be in the neighborhood of 300,000 men. With callups done on a regional basis, and with local boards proceeding on the basis of drafting the oldest eligibles first, virtually all of those called to military service this year in many areas will be from the graduate school and skilled critical em-

ployment categories. If uniformly implemented, the new policies will have several immediate and unfortunate results.

First, instead of remaining in or moving into positions in industry, research, business and the academic world, a disproportionate number of our highly skilled men will be diverted on a wholesale basis to the military services. Because of the nature of military needs, most of these men will serve in capacities in which the benefit derived from their years of specialized training will be minimal. Trained minds—and skilled people—are a national resource. They are in a very real sense our Nation's most vital resource. The result of inducting these men under the present policy will in many cases be like building an expensive factory and then locking its doors for 2 years. There will be no return on the investment, which we must recognize as both a public as well as a private one. Deterioration will set in because of lack of maintenance, and many parts will be lost.

Second, the effect on the graduate schools throughout the country—if the present indications are correct—will be devastating. Many educators estimate that graduate school enrollment will be cut by 50 percent. The Office of Education—speaking for the administration—says the reduction will be nearer 30 percent. Even using the lower figure, the loss—both immediate and future—is considerable. Graduate schools will have to cut back programs carefully developed over many years; many will have to eliminate whole departments; graduate schools presently in the developmental stage may be forced to dismantle and disband. The overall quality of graduate education may drop as colleges and universities lower their minimum entry requirements to try to keep their graduate schools afloat.

The quality of undergraduate education will suffer as well, due to the loss of a significant portion of graduate students who act as instructors and tutors for undergraduates. And in addition to the immediate disruption of academic organizations these results will have far-reaching consequences in terms of the number and quality of educated men that will be available to the Nation, both in government and the private sector, for years to come.

Third, Defense Department officials have expressed concern about the prospective deluge of primarily college-educated and highly skilled inductees, pointing out that these older men are less trainable in the skills and discipline required of field soldiers than younger age groups.

There is no simple solution to this problem. Nor is there general agreement on the solutions available as was made clear in the debate on the draft law extension last year. The administration's policies recognize that there is an inherent potential injustice in a system where in higher education or specialized training can be used to delay—or completely avoid—the draft. But corrective action that will result in the disruption and inequity I have described is hardly a good solution.

There are several actions that can be taken by the administration which do not depend on legislation. The President presently has the power to adjust both the order and priority of calls. He can invoke procedures which if followed, can result in greater equity while insuring a much more effective utilization of our national resources.

Beyond the possibilities of administrative action, the need is becoming ever more clear for immediate legislative steps to make the Selective Service System less disruptive to the lives and plans of our youth. The system can be made costly to the national security and welfare, while still assuring that the needs of the military are met. The combination of the suggestions I now present reinforces the need for the Congress to address itself to a comprehensive overhaul of the system by which the requirements for military manpower of our Nation are to be met.

I recommend immediate administrative remedies for the situation created by the new policies, as follows:

First, graduate students who are drafted should be allowed to finish the term or quarter in which they are engaged at the time of their call; workers in critical or special occupations previously deferred should have a grace period within which to complete an orderly transition from their job to the military.

Second, The oldest-first call should be modified to assure the selection of a mix of ages of those inducted, so that no one age group is unduly depleted. This could be done by allocating monthly requirements among broad groups of eligibles in proportion to the number of eligibles in each group.

Third, A first step should be made to delineate a time zone, uniform for all eligibles, during which an eligible is available for call, and following expiration of which he may not be again subject to call unless the pool of manpower in the callup zone has been exhausted. This might be accomplished in the following manner: First, all eligibles must remain in a prime draft-availability zone for the period of 1 year. This should be designated on a fiscal-year basis, to comply more closely with the school year; secondly, the prime zone would be the first fiscal year in which the eligible's 19th birthday occurs. For those who have benefited from a deferment, the prime zone is the first fiscal year following expiration of the deferment, and the status of the eligible would remain the same as it was when the deferment was granted—except for supervening hardship; and, third, by adjusting the rules governing the numbers of eligibles selected from each general age group, the chances of being called in each succeeding year of eligibility could be balanced.

The first step recommended above, for the administration to clarify its policy on drafting graduate students once they have started a term, should be taken immediately. As it stands now, a man no longer eligible for deferment who has not yet been reclassified or received his draft call has no assurance that he will not be drafted before he can finish the term if he tries to get in another semester or quarter. While in some cases he

could probably delay induction through appealing his reclassification, this usually proves disruptive to the individual as well as to the system. It places a premium on those who either hire a lawyer or get other outside assistance or counsel. For this reason, draft boards should immediately be instructed to delay induction dates for current enrolled graduate students until the end of their terms.

Two advantages would result from the recommendations relating to selection of eligibles. First, the absolute number of the educated and skilled inducted would be reduced, and the induction of those taken would be spaced over a period of time. The adverse impact on the individuals as a group, the graduate schools, and our economy and society from the wholesale depletion of these age groups would be diminished.

Second, the military services would receive a mix of eligibles from the various age groups, thereby reducing the problems foreseen in training the type of soldier for which there is the greatest need.

Unquestionably, there are potential inequities to be found in these proposals. But I believe they are far less onerous than the adverse consequences that will certainly result from the present policy.

In any case, time is a critical factor if constructive steps are to be taken. In the absence of almost immediate action, callup of these educated and skilled categories will begin under the new policies. Another change in policy—even a corrective one—after callups have begun would work yet other inequities. And the sooner the graduate schools can plan on a less drastic reduction in enrollment, the better they will be able to adjust programs and minimize the adverse effects.

As I indicated earlier, these are only interim proposals. They are intended to reduce the adverse effects of what I feel to be an ill-conceived change in policy. In no way do they mitigate the need for the thorough overhaul of our selective service legislation advocated by me and many of my colleagues in the Senate during the last session of the Congress.

In the legislative area, I recommend that the Congress immediately consider extending authority to the executive to institute a system of random selection of those who must serve, based on uniformly applied national standards. The problems raised by these new regulations make it quite clear that, in a situation wherein not all eligibles are called upon to serve, and wherein selections on the basis of qualifications for military service are inappropriate, the choice of those who will serve already contains a great element of chance, particularly in the absence of uniform national criteria. The random selection mechanism, employed in conjunction with the selection priorities proposed above, would further improve the system, and make it more equitable than it was even prior to the new policy change.

There is no gainsaying that one of the thorniest problems involved in any reconsideration of selective service policy is whether deferments should be given for either graduate or undergraduate study during a period when the United

States is involved in a shooting war. I believe there is validity to the contention that selective service policies have given an advantage to the individual from an economic and social background that allows him to continue his studies or enter specialized training. This is an inequity that has become more apparent—and crucial—with our growing involvement in Vietnam and the increased manpower requirements and risks that regrettably go with it. The deferment issue can be—and is—argued with considerable reason on both sides.

On the one hand, there are those who say that the reason many men enter university, go on to graduate schools, or acquire critical skills is specifically to avoid the draft. While this would be true in selected individual cases, I refuse to believe that the best young minds in America have embarked on a wholesale attempt to avoid serving their country. To do so would be a long step toward writing off the future of our society which I—for one—am not ready to take.

On the other side, it can be persuasively argued that the best interests of the country are served by allowing those with the ability to delay military service, even indefinitely, because of the heightened contribution they will make through education and development of their particular abilities. Were ours a society which provided an equal opportunity to all to obtain a higher education, I could more easily subscribe to this latter view.

In the plainest language, I do not believe blanket deferment of men to allow them to study for any significant period of time after completion of secondary school is or can be justified at a time when their less fortunate contemporaries are required to serve their country in combat, at the possible cost of their lives.

It would be obviously contrary to the national interest to precipitously do away with undergraduate deferments, if to do so would wipe out a large portion of a university generation. A step such as that would have an effect equally disastrous as the recent administration measures which I have criticized here. I, therefore, believe that, at the heart of any revision, must be a review of our Selective Service priorities so legislation can be formulated which will be flexible enough to do substantial equity in this era of rapidly changing military manpower requirements. However, any new policy should establish a formula which would make undergraduates available to be included in the mix of those called when exposure of draftees to actual combat exceeds a certain level.

In taking up the question of a broad revision of selective service policies, Congress must direct its attention to the possibility of an eventual all-volunteer Military Establishment. There is no question that this is a controversial concept. I have some reservations about a democracy moving entirely away from the tradition of the citizen-soldier that has historically served our country so well. I do not think we should take any step which would reduce the sensitivity of the American people to the consequences of a decision by their elected Representatives to commit our Nation to war.

I do believe, however, that the volun-

tary concept, or a variation of it which would make provision for manpower mobilization in a time of national emergency, should be given the fullest consideration.

I intend to press, in this session of Congress, for thorough revision of our Selective Service laws. I am not convinced that these efforts will be successful, even considering the large number of Senators and Representatives who agree with this need. It is difficult enough in any year to get the Congress to act on such a controversial matter, absent a compelling circumstance such as the expiration of the basic law. This reluctance is multiplied in an election year.

But the need is no less compelling, in view of the continuing injustice of the present system. Congress must squarely face the basic question posed by the President's Commission on the Selective Service: "Who serves when not all serve?" This is a question which the Congress cannot continue to avoid or evade when Americans called by their fellow citizens to serve are suffering injury or dying in combat. I urge my colleagues to join in an effort to insure the Congress does not avoid this responsibility.

SECRETARY DEAN RUSK TESTIFIED IN FAVOR OF SENATE RATIFICATION OF GENOCIDE CONVENTION IN 1950

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, on January 23, 1950, the then Deputy Under Secretary of State Dean Rusk testified in favor of Senate Ratification of the Genocide Convention.

I believe that Secretary Rusk's statement of 18 years ago is equally pertinent and even more persuasive today:

It is an inescapable fact that other nations of the world expect the United States to assert moral leadership in international affairs. The United States has a record of humanitarian diplomacy, beginning with the early days of the Republic when President John Quincy Adams expressed the public sympathies of the American people with the Greeks in their struggle for independence from Turkish rule. The United States Government has remonstrated more than once with other governments regarding their persecution of the Jews: with Rumania in 1902 and with Tsarist Russia in 1891 and 1904 . . .

It is a familiar role, therefore, for the United States to take the lead in raising moral standards of international society. And prevailing international conditions make it imperative that the United States continue to play this role.

I urge the Senate to heed these timeless words of Secretary Rusk. I urge the Senate to ratify the Conventions of Genocide, Forced Labor, Political Rights of Women, and Freedom of Association.

FARMERS IN THE SQUEEZE

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, many articles have appeared in magazines and other publications recently which have often been viciously antifarmer in nature. These reports attempt to give the impression that the American farmer today is financially well off. This all comes at a time when the prices farmers receive for most commod-

ities are lower than they were 20 years ago and when farm debt has risen from about \$24 billion in 1960 to \$49 billion today.

It was refreshing to read in the April 4 issue of the Washington Evening Star, a column by Sylvia Porter, a noted economist, which accurately and effectively portrays the true economic situation of the farmer today.

Mr. President, this article, "Farmers Again in Squeeze," is one I hope and pray every American would read and I ask unanimous consent that it be placed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FARMERS AGAIN IN SQUEEZE

(By Sylvia Porter)

At a recent town meeting of a small New England village, residents voted to exempt the village's four dairy farmers from personal property tax on their livestock, although other types of stock in trade are taxable in this village. The reason the farmers got the break, it was explained, was that while the costs of feed grains, farm machinery, fertilizer and farm labor are rising steeply, the farmer is just about alone among businessmen in not being able to raise the prices of the products he sells.

"The exemption will save me \$60 a year," commented one young farmer, "hardly enough to make the cost squeeze less painful."

You can multiply this cost-squeeze complaint by the more than 1 million small farmers throughout the United States, who are today threatened with economic extinction, although you probably won't find many examples of special concessions by townfolk to help their pinched neighbors.

FARMERS GET LESS

Although we, as consumers, are paying 20 percent more for the food we buy than we paid two decades ago, the farmers who produce the food are getting 6 percent less for their efforts. Meanwhile, the costs of supplies and equipment the farmers must buy have leaped 30 percent.

Today, the farmer gets only 5½ cents of your after-tax \$1 for his products, one-half of the share he got as recently as 1947.

Last year alone, the U.S. farmer was hit by a \$1.5 billion farm-price drop. Today, per capita disposable income for U.S. farmers averages only \$1,692, about 60 percent of the income for other Americans.

As a result, the flight from small farms—usually to big, congested cities—has been relentless. Since 1935, the number of U.S. farms has dropped from 6.8 million to under 3.1 million, the lowest number since 1875. In 1967, 600,000 Americans left their farms.

FACTS ARE BRUTAL

These are the brutal facts behind the new round of threats by the National Farmers Organization to withhold key food products to force up prices they receive.

These also are the facts behind a new proposal to establish a National Agricultural Relations Board at the federal level to serve U.S. farmers in the same way the National Labor Relations Board serves other U.S. workers, or to give farmers a new way to unionize on a national scale.

And these are the facts behind the President's call to Congress for more food-price supports, collective bargaining for farmers and the creation of a "National Food Bank" for surpluses which would help support prices to farmers.

The revolution on the farm is speeding up. The end is not foreseeable.

Here are examples of the amounts farmers get for each food \$1 you spend:

Farmer's share of \$1 spent	
Item:	Cents
Corn flakes	7
Sandwich cookies	9
Whole wheat bread	11
Canned corn	12
White bread	15
Frozen peas	15
Fresh spinach	24
Potatoes	25
Sugar	38
Fresh milk	50
Eggs, Grade A large	57
Beef, choice	58

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S STATEMENT REGARDING ANTI-SEMITISM BY POLAND'S COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am sure that all Americans have felt great distress about the attacks by the Communist government of Poland on leading public figures of the Jewish faith in that country.

I think the eloquent expression of concern by my distinguished colleague, Senator ROBERT KENNEDY of New York, deserves the attention of the Nation. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be included at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Over the past weeks, the news from Eastern Europe has told of a new desire for freedom of expression and dissent among the youth of Czechoslovakia and Poland. The new generation wants an end to censorship, a university that is responsive to their needs, and other reforms.

In Czechoslovakia, the government seems to be heeding the new voices. But in Poland, the demand for lives of truth and dignity has been met with the cruel lies of anti-Semitism. The Jewish population there numbers barely 30,000 today—the remnant of a once-flourishing community that was decimated by these same forces of bigotry less than a generation ago. Yet some of the leaders of government try to explain away the expression of new hopes and new dreams with the old myths of a Zionist conspiracy. Old hatreds are enlisted in the regime's effort to preserve its monopoly of power. Government officials and distinguished teachers are dismissed from their posts, and reviled as enemies of the nation.

These policies should be condemned by all who value liberty and oppose the evils of racism and prejudice. Before the passions that have been unleashed lead to catastrophe for the Jews of Poland, free men everywhere should protest the conduct of the Polish government by every available means. If we remain silent, we betray the cause of freedom in Poland and around the world.

THE WIDE WORLD OF ACOUSTICS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, one of the Seattle industries that is making notable contributions to marine science and technology and to naval defenses is Honeywell Inc.'s marine systems center.

A lead article in the March issue of Undersea Technology titled "The Wide World of Acoustics" and written by the able editor of this magazine, Mr. Larry

L. Booda, describes this center and many of its programs under the direction of Dr. Theodor F. Hueter, Honeywell ordnance division vice president and manager of the center.

Honeywell is engaged both in Navy research and development programs and in a wide range of marine commercial applications.

The article also quotes Dr. Hueter as identifying six areas that need priority attention in marine technology, as: first, sources of electrical power for buoys, underwater beacons, and work stations using various forms of nuclear or chemical energy; second, materials protection to combat corrosion; third, underwater communications in the form of reliable acoustic links; fourth, precise navigation, localization and station-keeping; fifth, life support systems; and sixth, instrumentation for gathering, storage and selective transmission of data and capable of prolonged unattended operation.

Honeywell's research fleet also is described, and the magazine's cover depicts an acoustic rig on one of these vessels prominently displaying its home base—Seattle.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the highly informative article "The Wide World of Acoustics" from the March issue of Undersea Technology be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROFILE—HONEYWELL MARINE SYSTEMS CENTER: THE WIDE WORLD OF ACOUSTICS

SEATTLE.—With its piers located a few minutes from salt water, Honeywell's Marine Systems Center here has the advantage of fresh water mooring on Salmon Bay. Within sight are the large and small locks that pass traffic from Puget Sound to Lake Washington via the six mile long ship canal. It may sound like a fish story, but it is true that the locks are opened to allow salmon to pass through the canal.

The center is one of many industrial sites along the canal, which is also home for thousands of private power and sail boats.

With its fleet of research vessels Honeywell is pursuing a broad spectrum of investigations in underwater sound phenomena. In the laboratory computers analyze the data obtained with the aim of helping the Navy in its never ending quest for ways to distinguish submarines from other underwater sound sources.

But the Center isn't limited to this facet of the below surface environment. In a companion plant at West Covina, Cal., the firm is producing a series of realistic simulators, or trainers, for antisubmarine warfare and underwater ordnance.

Nor is it limited to government programs. Acoustic systems have been applied to positioning of offshore drilling rigs and to remote control of valves to prevent blowouts of undersea oil wells. Another commercial application is the Sea Scanar, a target locating device used in commercial fishing, salvage, offshore construction and in oceanographic research.

Dr. Theodor F. Hueter, Honeywell ordnance division vice president and general manager of the Center, believes that the technology of the United States has been unbalanced. "If we were to spend \$5 billion on innerspace, there might be some motivation," he told UST.

He noted that the President's Fiscal 1969 budget took cognizance of the need for ocean exploration, food from the sea and deep ocean

technology and is supporting the need with an expanding budget for marine science and technology. Dr. Hueter believes that the need for a spectacular to capture the public imagination will be partially fulfilled with the President's proposal for an expedition, and by the Navy's upcoming SeaLab III underwater living experiment.

By being part of a large, diversified corporation, the Center has established a study group to search for in-house capabilities that can be applied to offshore technology. An example is Honeywell's strength in fluidics for controls. This capability has already been applied to some offshore systems. Computers, too, have been integrated in marine systems. The study group itself is making use of a hybrid computer.

As for company interplay, Dr. Hueter states, "Internal communications is a second religion with us."

DATES FROM 1951

In November of 1951 Honeywell acquired Intervox in Seattle, which was placed under the ordnance division. As the Seattle Development Laboratory, the Center performed research for the Navy, including airborne radar. In marine acoustics it was determined that transducers would play a key part in successful development of systems. Accordingly, in 1965, a 47' catamaran was added to the company fleet to do at-sea testing.

MK. 46 TORPEDO

Work in the large scale Mk. 46 program began with Honeywell as a component supplier to Aerojet-General Corp. Now Honeywell's Ordnance Division in Hopkins, Minn., is an alternate source. It calls on the Seattle and West Covina facilities and the firm's aerospace plants in Minneapolis and St. Petersburg, Fla., for various forebody subsystems. Afterbody components come from TRW and Clevite. Testing of completed torpedoes takes place at Keyport, Wash., a Navy facility located across Puget Sound from here.

The company is also furnishing improved transducers for the in-service Mk. 37 torpedo.

In torpedo and other Navy programs Dr. Hueter has emphasized integrated support of the fleet. Beginning problems with the ASROC ASW weapon, the personnel training problems arising from introduction into the fleet were solved through training devices to help produce men who could operate and maintain the equipment. Help is given during original installation in ships and during service life. "We have proved to the Navy that we do care about equipment after delivery to the fleet," he said.

"Simplification of maintenance is another major aim," he said, adding that more documentation is in order and that it should contain information from all sources. Thus by using documentation and simulators, "marriage of man and machine is accomplished," he averred.

Hueter, a pioneering scientist in transducer acoustics was formerly a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for six years and was manager of the acoustics department of Raytheon's Submarine Signal Division for three years before joining Honeywell in 1959.

In a speech last year at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, he identified six areas that need attention before ocean farming, mining and habitation can begin. They are:

Sources of electrical power for buoys, underwater beacons and work stations using various forms of nuclear or chemical energy.

Materials protection to combat corrosion. Underwater communications in the form of reliable acoustic links.

Precise navigation, localization and station-keeping.

Life support systems.

Instrumentation for gathering, storage and selective transmission of data and capable of prolonged unattended operation.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

In a relatively short period the Center has entered a series of products and systems into the commercial market. One of the largest systems is the Acoustic Position Reference Systems (APRS), in one basic version and another modified for search and salvage.

APRS and the Automatic Station Keeping (ASK) system, are an outgrowth of the company's experience in developing the positioning system for the cancelled Mohole drilling project. The main application of APRS and ASK now is in offshore drilling. The first provides highly accurate information on a drilling vessel's location with respect to the wellhead and ASK maintains vessel station automatically through computer-generated signals to thruster motors.

Sea Scanner is a searchlight type sonar system resembling radar. Acoustic bursts set in a narrow beam are received back and converted into a scope trace. This writer witnessed the system in action during a cruise through the canal and Lake Union, which is part of the canal system. The trace showed the bottom from bank to bank. In addition it can detect single objects, a loosely scattered group of objects, a soft or muddy bottom, a hard object on the bottom and navigation channels.

Among other products are: the Precision Profiling Sonar, which is used as a survey tool (trenched pipelines, harbor topography), as a dredging tool and as a salvage tool; High Resolution Re-entry Sonar (wellheads); Wave Height Sensor; Heave Sensor.

HARP

That acronym stands for the company funded Honeywell Acoustic Research Project. The cover photograph shows the tripod-mount 1,600 lb. basic underwater element of the system being lowered from the *MV Response* for testing.

HARP is intended to answer many acoustic questions during a three year project which began in Jan. 1967. The test site, first entered last Nov. 28, is a huge, protected salt water labyrinth off Protection Island in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The strait connects Puget Sound with the ocean.

The eight foot high unit, emplaced at 325 ft., sends signals to the *RV Neper*. They are analyzed to determine if there are consistent patterns in the sound scattering environment. These patterns would be programmed into future acoustic instruments.

In the absence of the ship the connection with the bottom rig is terminated on a submerged buoy. When the *Neper* returns, it spots the buoy with Sea Scanner.

Basically, the Navy wants to be able to penetrate the scattering layer of the ocean, beneath which submarines formerly were able to hide. The layer is caused by marine organisms, many of which have air bladders that cause distortion.

The tripod bottom unit has one transmitter, three receivers and six control channels. It is connected by a multiconductor and a coaxial cable.

The number of channels can be expanded to 45 in the future. During the times the *Neper* is on station making the acoustic tests, standard sea water tests are made such as current, temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen.

Beginning in December week-long measurements per month have been made in the spot where there is relatively little background noise.

MILITARY

In simulation Honeywell has now built and installed 12 ASW trainers, ranging up to \$3 million in price, around the country. Complete crews of ships and aircraft are trained without the expense of going to sea.

The 14A2, an early attack trainer, provides a realistic environment for ships crews. It includes a conning station, plotting board, launcher control station and three color dis-

plays. A wide variety of simulations even include retaliation by a submarine. Time can be advanced during long searches, or steaming to an area.

The simulators are made at the West Covina facility. They are made to resemble ship or aircraft installations exactly, even to cables through the deck.

Honeywell has two contracts for furnishing obstacle avoidance sonars for the Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle (DSRV) of the Navy, and a sonar tracking system to keep the mother ship on the surface in touch with the DSRV. They total \$500,000.

TRANSDUCERS

The Center here is committed to the ceramic, or piezoelectric type of sound producers and receivers rather than magnetostrictive.

The frequency range covered by ceramics developed and produced here covers from below 100 Hz to 500 kHz. The ceramics have originated to some extent from research performed at Honeywell's corporate research center at Hopkins, Minn. Studies extend to acoustic properties of inactive materials, such as neoprene and polypropylene.

Much work has been done for the Navy on low frequency sources and the beam bending principle. This type of lead zirconate application can be operated up to 4,000 watts. Below 100 Hz the actual physical movements of the ceramics can be observed with a stroboscopic light.

Honeywell is aiming too at commercial fishing, seeking ways to locate shrimp and to spot fish in midwater areas.

In a related field the company is developing and supplying instrumentation for measurement of quality characteristics in water. Our system was installed in the Delaware River estuary in 1963. It was recently modified so that it could telemeter data back to shore. Other government agencies and industry, such as pulp and paper mills, are using similar systems.

The Honeywell fleet now numbers four research vessels. Most recent is the 81 ft. catamaran, *MV Ocean Twin*, aimed mainly at testing and evaluation of underwater ordnance equipment. In addition to the *Neper* and the *Response*, mentioned earlier, there is the *Impulse*, a 20 ft. by 36 ft barge acquired for developmental acoustic testing.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will sadden men everywhere who cherish brotherhood and deplore violence. For a generation, his voice, perhaps more than any other, has represented the moral conscience of America. Now that voice has been stilled, but the things Dr. King stood for must not die. Let white Americans rededicate themselves to redress the grievances which he cried out against so eloquently for so long. And let all Americans, white and black, rededicate themselves to nonviolence. If the murder of Dr. King merely begets more violence, those who preach it and those who practice it will be callously betraying everything he lived for. Few of us can ever earn a Nobel Peace Prize, but all of us, each in our own lives can do something to advance the cause of peace and brotherhood.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACOLOGY

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, at a recent meeting of the Oceanographic Commission of Washington, the commis-

sioners adopted a resolution endorsing S. 2661, a bill I have introduced to establish a National Institute of Medicine and Pharmacology in the National Institutes of Health.

The bill is now pending in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. John M. Haydon, chairman of the commission, had written me that the resolution was being sent to me as indicative of the great interest that the commission has in marine medicine and its potentials for advancing the health and welfare of our citizens.

The commission includes faculty members of the University of Washington which has earned a wide reputation for its work in many fields of medicine, surgery and pharmacology, and which is admirably equipped to contribute to the development of marine medicine.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution of the Oceanographic Commission of the State of Washington, which it adopted on March 29, 1968, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION OF WASHINGTON

Whereas, S. 2661 would amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Institute of Marine Medicine and Pharmacology in the National Institutes of Health; and

Whereas, this Bill would best enhance medical oceanography if the new Institute of Marine Medicine and Pharmacology were to be located where there is a center of recognized combination of scientific attainment in marine science and medicine; and

Whereas, creation of this organization would be a pioneer program in education and would enhance and accelerate the growth of marine medicine research, which could achieve rapid developments in man's capacity to live with and extract from the sea;

Now, therefore be it resolved, that the Oceanographic Commission of Washington unanimously endorses S. 2661, and further requests that it be favorably reported out by the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare and that the Bill be voted into legislation.

Signed this 29th Day of March 1968.

JOHN M. HAYDON,
Chairman.

AFTER THE LOST WEEKEND

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, in the aftermath of this past weekend, it is essential for all of us to see clearly what happened and to think about it with objectivity. There was disorder and destruction in the streets of American cities. But there was by no means anything resembling a Negro uprising. For every Negro who looted and burned, there were thousands—hundreds of thousands—who acted in a peaceful and law-abiding manner. There were thousands who responsibly strove to restore order.

This was evident here in Washington these past few days. Black policemen worked side by side with white, black soldiers protected property and patrolled the streets alongside their white comrades in arms. It was evident in the massive traffic tieup of Friday, white driver and black side by side sharing their impatience and inconvenience. It was evi-

dent on the rooftops of integrated high-rise apartments in the Southwest where black tenants and white stood together discussing and deploring the violence.

There was cause for concern in the weekend's occurrences, but there was also reason for confidence. The fabric of Negro patriotism—the essential Negro faith in the institutions of democracy—more than amply demonstrated by the overwhelming majority of Negro citizens. They merit our continued cooperation in undiminished efforts to bring freedom, justice, and true equality to all citizens so that the tragedy of the past weekend will not occur again.

The lead editorial in this morning's New York Times indicates the measure of objectivity that is so important in the future course of legislative action. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AFTER THE LOST WEEKEND

Not since the Civil War has this country experienced an epidemic of domestic violence so widespread as it was this weekend. The looters and arsonists who rampaged through the streets of Washington, Chicago, and other cities disgraced the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King and mocked the principles for which he stood. These criminals burned down their neighbors' homes and ransacked the stores serving the black ghettos, thus victimizing thousands of Negroes who were left homeless or deprived of normal facilities for obtaining food and other necessities.

But it is important for all Americans to understand that it was only an infinitesimal minority of this nation's Negroes who participated in this mindless debauch. For every Stokely Carmichael seeking to fan the flames of destruction, there were hundreds of thousands of Negroes who worked hard and effectively to cool passions and to prevent or to end violence. Grim as was this lost weekend, it would have been unimaginably more dreadful if it had not been for the massive contribution of responsible Negroes—acting in the spirit of Dr. King's life work—to the maintenance of law and order.

The great majority of this country's black people stood aloof from or actively resisted the forces of anarchy that sought to capture the American Negro community these past few days. This is eloquent testimony that, despite past setbacks and disappointments, this majority still believes America's democratic institutions can and will satisfy the justified demands of the Negro people.

In the wake of Dr. King's martyrdom and its painful immediate consequences, the imperative task is to make these hopes reality. The need is for quick passage of legislation which will insure full civil rights, including open housing, for American Negroes. There must also be legislation appropriating the large sums required for a realistic attack on the unemployment, bad housing, semi-literacy and other ills afflicting millions in the ghettos. Congress bears the heaviest share of the responsibility and opportunity, but the legislatures of the states—from New York to California—whose cities are caught in today's great urban crisis must also act rapidly. No one who has lived through the past few days can have any doubts about the alternative if the surviving hope and faith are betrayed once again.

**TRIBUTES TO THE PARTICIPANTS
ON THE HANDLING OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRISIS**

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, since the death last Thursday night of Dr. Martin

Luther King, Jr., the Nation's Capital has experienced very serious property damage and the loss of several lives. Store windows have been broken, stores looted, and many buildings set fire, many of which were completely destroyed.

The full impact of this senseless violence in the Nation's Capital the past 3 days will probably never be fully known. However, before the fires had been extinguished, the looting curtailed, and the snipers guns had been silenced, the government of the District of Columbia began to meet the immediate and urgent needs of individuals victimized by the violence. The full resources of the District of Columbia government have been put to work in assisting individuals and families in serious need of food, shelter, clothing, and medical attention.

The relative calm that now prevails in the violence-scarred Nation's Capital can be partly attributed to the excellent work of the policemen, firemen, and the soldiers. After 3 weary days the death toll of only eight deaths, 986 injuries, 852 fines, and 4,865 arrests is a near miracle in a city of this size involved in serious turmoil and destruction. To a great extent, the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia is to be praised for contributing to the work of keeping the violence in check by treating human beings with restraint. The policemen worked very wisely to calm citizens and to handle firmly and fairly, yet authoritatively, the rioters in such a way that only eight deaths resulted in 3 days of serious turmoil.

I have heard of no incidents of Metropolitan policemen demonstrating undue force and impatience with rioters and looters and with the citizens of the District of Columbia. The speed in which looters were arrested and brought before the police courts is a shining example of the efforts of the Metropolitan Police Department and the judicial system in the District to deal with such problems.

Also to be praised are the firemen who, at the risk of their lives, went to the troubled areas to fight almost 900 fires during the past 3 days. Such action demonstrated their great concern for the safety and well-being of the people of the District of Columbia. They demonstrated bravery, patience, and devotion to duty, and I am proud of them. These men worked hard not only in fighting fires but also assisting fire victims whenever possible.

The Director of Public Safety, Mr. Patrick V. Murphy, and his associates are to be complimented on the way they coordinated and worked closely with the Mayor's office and the Armed Forces in keeping bloodshed to a minimum and in restoring law and order in the city.

The task of restoring calm to our Nation's Capital is not over. We must now try to care for persons displaced by the violence. Once again, much of this responsibility will fall on Mayor Washington and his associates. I am heartened to learn that over 5,000 volunteers are working with Mayor Washington's office providing food, shelter, and other services for the disaster victims. The wisdom shown by Mayor Washington and his Deputy, Mr. Fletcher, Safety Director Murphy and the police officers and firemen is an example to other metropoli-

tan areas of what can be done under a most trying situation. To the 40 policemen and 18 firemen already injured in the disturbances, I wish them a speedy recovery and return to duty soon. Their dedication and sacrifice to the public safety and welfare makes every citizen their debtor.

The cooperation between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, as well as the work done by churches, hospitals, and other organizations working so hard through the days and nights to bring peace and calmness to this city will long endure as a shining example that many people practice the spiritual teaching that we are our brother's keeper. I only hope and pray that we can learn from these last several days that rioting and looting is senseless and that when it does occur it must be dealt with firmly in such a way that bloodshed is kept at a minimum. The District of Columbia policemen, firemen, and the Federal troops have given us this example, and I wish publicly today to recognize their outstanding work and their fulfillment far beyond the line of duty of the thrust of public service which they have rendered so patriotically.

Again, I wish to highly commend Mayor Washington, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Murphy, and Chief Layton for their conduct, guidance, dedication, and very hard work during this period of extreme danger in the Nation's Capital.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The BILL CLERK. A bill (S. 3262) to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 16324.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The BILL CLERK. A bill (H.R. 16324) to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Mexico.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, in the absence of Senator Pastore due to illness I have the privilege of acting as floor manager for H.R. 16324, a bill to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1969. The distinguished chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, who has been absent from the Chamber for some weeks now, is expected to return to his seat in the near future. I know that my colleagues will be happy to learn that the senior Senator from the State of Rhode Island is making a remarkable recovery.

Mr. President, the Atomic Energy Commission's authorization request for fiscal year 1969, submitted to Congress on January 29, 1968, called for authorizations of \$2,225,600,000 for operating expenses and \$685,742,000 for plant and capital equipment, making a total requested authorization of \$2,911,342,000.

Due to the rather critical budgetary circumstances we find ourselves in today, the committee reviewed the AEC's request with great care. The result of our efforts is the bill before you. I think it is a sound and prudent one. It would authorize appropriations to the AEC in the total amount of \$2,618,301,000 for fiscal 1969, including certain changes in prior years' authorizations. This amount is nearly \$300 million less than the AEC's authorization request to Congress. It is also about \$15 million less than the AEC's fiscal year 1968 authorization. This significant reduction represents a nearly 11-percent reduction in the AEC's overall budget request. Insofar as the nonmilitary categories of the AEC budget are concerned, these reductions average approximately 23 percent.

The fact that the recommended authorization is less than that of fiscal 1968 takes on added significance when it is noted there is an increase of over \$300,000,000 in the AEC's weapons program for fiscal 1969. This increase stems primarily from the president's decision last fall to deploy an ABM system. Also contributing to the increase in weapons expenditures is the recent intensification of AEC effort on the development and production of the warhead for the Poseidon submarine-launched intercontinental ballistic missile. Thus, the committee's recommended reductions in nonmilitary programs have been sufficient to completely absorb the increases necessitated in the military applications without any increase over the current fiscal year's authorization level.

Mr. President, I consider this bill noncontroversial. It is a good bill. It was reported by the Senate Members of the Joint Committee without any dissent. It was passed by the other body on April 4 by a wide margin—381 to 14. Therefore, unless my colleagues have any questions, I shall dispense with further explanation of the bill's provisions.

Section 101(a) of H.R. 16324 would authorize appropriations of \$2,174,550,000 for "Operating expenses" of the AEC. On page 3 of the report before you, you will find a breakdown of the Joint Committee's recommended authorization for the AEC's major programs and

subprograms. A more detailed discussion of each committee action will be found in the section of the report entitled "Committee Comments" beginning at page 7. If any Members have questions about any specific committee action, I will be happy to attempt to answer them.

Section 101(b) of the bill would authorize \$74,011,000 for new construction projects, and \$175,040,000 for capital equipment not related to construction. Again, I will be pleased to respond to any specific questions you may have on these items.

Section 102 of the bill would impose certain cost limitations of the initiation of construction projects, similar in most respects to limitations contained in other AEC authorization acts.

Section 103 of the bill would authorize the AEC to perform design work, subject to the availability of appropriations, on construction projects which have been submitted to Congress for authorization. This special authority would allow the AEC to undertake preliminary design work on projects which are of such urgency that actual physical construction must be initiated promptly after appropriations for the projects have been approved.

Section 104 of the bill would allow the AEC to transfer funds between the "Operating expenses" and the "Plant and capital equipment" accounts to the extent permitted by an appropriations act. In the past, the AEC appropriations acts have allowed the AEC to make transfers between these two accounts of up to 5 percent of the appropriations for either account, provided that neither appropriations could be increased by more than 5 percent by such a transfer.

Section 105 of the bill would amend the AEC Authorization Act for fiscal year 1958—Public Law 85-162—by extending for an additional year, until June 30, 1969, the date for approving proposals under the third round of the AEC's cooperative power reactor demonstration program.

Section 106 of the bill would amend previous AEC authorization acts to increase three project authorizations.

Section 107 of the bill would rescind authorization for a project which the committee believes to be no longer justified on the basis of current national priorities, except for funds heretofore obligated and such additional funds as may be necessary to close out the project. In rescinding authorization for this project, which was approved by Congress in fiscal 1965, savings of not less than \$18,000,000 will be achieved. These savings are exclusive of additional costs for associated research and development and capital equipment not related to construction which otherwise would have been incurred in connection with this project. This estimate of savings also does not reflect the fact that the actual cost of the project has risen by an estimated \$10,000,000.

HEART PUMP

Mr. President, one additional matter, I would like to bring to your attention because although only a small sum of money is involved, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy considers it of major

importance and added \$800,000 to the Bill in excess of what was requested by the administration in its request to the Congress. This involves \$800,000 to help develop a new type of heart pump to aid those with heart trouble.

More than a third of all deaths in the United States today are due to diseases of the heart and the proportion continues to rise. The subject has become one of particular public interest since Dr. Christian Barnard, of South Africa, performed his historic human heart transplant operations. A National Heart Institute study indicates that of the more than 700,000 lives claimed in a year by the disease, about 100,000 might have been helped if a circulatory support system were available.

The National Heart Institute has embarked on a program to develop assist system devices as well as a totally implantable system to replace the biological heart. The Atomic Energy Commission has been conducting parallel conceptual design studies for powering an implantable heart system with an isotopic energy source. Last year four separate radioisotopic engine concept design studies were conducted each by a different contractor. Each came up with a different concept all of which appear feasible. The basic principle, however, is the same in all. The heat of decay from a radioisotope—plutonium 238—would be used by a suitable converter to provide power for the heart pump.

The executive branch provided no moneys in the fiscal 1969 budget to proceed with development of these concepts. Since the committee's fiscal year 1968 authorization hearings, the National Heart Institute has changed its program objectives. The reason set forth is the need for a stepwise effort in the development of implantable heart assist devices. The National Heart Institute's immediate goal is an intermediate stage device with an external power source for implantation in animals at an early date.

The prospects for developing a radioisotopic heart engine appear excellent. Radioisotopic fuel development efforts indicate that the highly refined grade of plutonium 238 necessary can be produced. And medical opinion is that the radiation dose rate to the patient would be acceptable. The Atomic Energy Commission has a plan whereby an 18-month test program on model engines would be conducted to establish the performance capability of at least two of the concepts studied in the first phase. This program is estimated to cost \$800,000. This would be followed later by a third phase to develop and test a prototype engine which it is estimated would take 3 years.

I consider the addition of \$800,000 to the AEC authorization by the committee for the second phase of the AEC's parallel development effort to produce a very compact long-lived internal source of power for an implantable heart unit, a prudent and timely step in this very important effort.

I would like also to include in the RECORD a news release on this subject which was dispatched from my office on April 4, 1968.

There being no objection, the news re-

lease was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEWS RELEASE FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR CLINTON P. ANDERSON, DEMOCRAT, OF NEW MEXICO, APRIL 4, 1968

Atomic Energy Commission efforts have succeeded in keeping alive a program to develop a nuclear-powered heart, Senator Clinton P. Anderson, D.-N.M., said today.

The AEC authorization bills reported to both the Senate and the House for fiscal year 1969 contain \$800,000 to continue work with the National Heart Institute on a radioisotopic heart engine. An AEC request for direct funding of \$1 million for the current year was turned down by the Budget Bureau.

The funds will enable contractors to evaluate designs for a prototype engine to power heart devices. The AEC hopes to go ahead with a three-year program costing \$4 million.

"There are still technical and engineering problems to be worked out," Anderson said. "However, four conceptual design studies just completed for radioisotopic engines confirm the capability of current technology to handle the assignment."

The AEC also conducts a nuclear fuels program to develop a safe radioisotope for implantation in the human body. Elemental impurities have been significantly reduced from plutonium-238 through an electrorefining process. Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory prepared the first batch of this electrorefined fuel in August, 1967.

"Radioisotopic power sources appear to be completely implantable and have a relatively long life," Anderson said. "They offer substantial advantages over the non-nuclear circulatory systems for that reason."

He pointed to the nuclear-powered cardiac pacemaker being developed to assist patients suffering from heart block, which lasts ten years in comparison with the battery-operated device requiring a replacement every two years.

"It has been suggested that there is no urgency for funding such a long-term effort," Anderson said. "The death of a half million Americans each year from heart disease is a matter of national concern deserving high priority in the Government's research and development effort."

He added:

"The scarcity of organs already poses major obstacles to widespread heart transplants and the artificial heart will be called upon to answer the need. We need to prepare now."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the committee report (No. 1074), showing a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 101 of the bill authorizes appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, for "Operating expenses" and "Plant and capital equipment."

Section 101(a) of the bill deals with the authorization of appropriations for "Operating expenses." The Commission's authorization request under this heading was presented to the committee in terms of costs to be incurred during fiscal year 1969, adjusted in total to the obligations to be incurred during the fiscal year.

The committee is authorized a total of \$2,174,550,000 for "Operating expenses," not to exceed \$119,400,000 in operating costs for the high energy physics program category. It is the committee's intent that the amount specified for any program or category shall be exceeded only in accordance with specific arrangements which have been developed be-

tween the Commission and the committee. These arrangements include provision for periodic reporting to the committee of changes in estimates of authorized programs. These informal procedures, embodied in an exchange of correspondence between the Atomic Energy Commission and the committee, have operated efficiently. It is the committee's belief that legislative measures or other formal devices that would impose legal limitations upon the reprogramming of Commission funds are not necessary at this time. It is the committee's intent that the procedures specified in this exchange of correspondence shall remain in effect during fiscal year 1969.

It is intended that costs incurred pursuant to the authorization contained in this act shall be generally in accordance with the analysis of the proposed bills submitted by the AEC and other background and explanatory materials furnished by the Commission in justification of the AEC's fiscal year 1969 authorization bill.

Plant and capital equipment obligations are provided in three sections of the bill. Under section 101(b), an authorization is provided for new construction projects and capital equipment not related to construction. This authorization, together with the changes in prior year project authorizations provided for in sections 106 and 107, discussed below, comprise the total authorization for plant and capital equipment provided for in this bill. The AEC's request for authorization for these purposes was presented on the basis of new obligational authority required. New construction projects authorized under subsections (1) through (6) of section 101(b) of the bill total \$74,011,000.

It is intended that the projects under this authorization be related, as in previous years, to the analysis of the proposed bills submitted by the AEC and other background and explanatory materials furnished by the Commission in justification of the AEC authorization bill. It is not intended to prevent technical and engineering changes which are considered necessary or desirable by the Commission consistent with the scope and purpose of the project concerned.

Pursuant to section 101(b) (7), appropriations are authorized for capital equipment not related to construction in the amount of \$175,040,000. This equipment is necessary to replace obsolete or worn-out equipment at AEC installations. Additional equipment is required to meet the needs of expanding programs and changing technology. Examples of typical equipment include machine tools, computers, and office equipment. The committee expects to receive a report from the Commission at least semiannually on obligations incurred pursuant to this authorization.

SECTION 102

Section 102 of the bill provides limitations similar to those in prior authorization acts.

Subsection (a) provides that the Commission is authorized to start projects set forth in certain subsections of section 101 only if the current estimated cost of the project does not exceed by more than 25 percent the estimated cost for that project set forth in the bill.

Subsection (b) provides similar limitations for the project in another subsection of section 101, except that the increase may not exceed 10 percent of the estimated cost shown in the bill.

Subsection (c) provides limitations on general plant projects authorized by subsection 101(b) (c), whereby the Commission may start such projects only if the currently estimated cost of such project does not exceed \$500,000 and the maximum currently estimated cost of any building included in such project does not exceed \$100,000; provided that the building cost limitation may be exceeded if the Commission determines that it

is necessary in the interest of efficiency and economy. Additionally, section 102(c) provides that the total cost of all general plant projects shall not exceed the estimated cost set forth in subsection 101(b) (6) by more than 10 percent.

Under arrangements previously agreed to by the Commission and the committee, the Commission shall report to the Joint Committee and the Appropriations Committees after the close of each fiscal year concerning the use of general plant project funds, and such report shall identify each project for which the proposed new authority has been utilized.

SECTION 103

Section 103 of the bill authorizes the Commission to undertake engineering design (titles I and II) on construction projects which have been included in a proposed authorization bill transmitted to the Congress by the Commission. It is understood that this work could be undertaken on projects which the Commission deems are of such urgency that physical construction should be initiated as soon as appropriations for the project have been approved.

SECTION 104

Section 104 of the bill provides authorization for the transfer of amounts between the "Operating expenses" and the "Plant and capital equipment" appropriation as provided in the appropriation acts. The AEC appropriation acts have, in past years, provided that not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriations for "Operating expenses" and "Plant and capital equipment" could be transferred between such appropriations, provided, however, that neither appropriation could be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfer. It is understood that any such transfer shall be reported promptly to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

SECTION 105

Section 105 of the bill pertains to the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. This section amends the AEC authorization act for fiscal year 1958 (Public Law 85-162) by extending for an additional year, until June 30, 1969, the date for approving proposals under the third round of the cooperative power reactor demonstration program.

SECTION 106

Subsection (a) of section 106 amends section 101 (b) of Public Law 90-56, the AEC's authorization act for fiscal year 1968, by increasing by \$184,500,000 the authorization for project 68-2-a, new weapons production capabilities, various locations, and by increasing by \$25,000,000 the authorization for project 68-4-f, 200 Bev accelerator.

Subsection (b) of section 106 amends section 101 of Public Law 89-32, the AEC's authorization act for fiscal year 1966, by increasing by \$3,200,000 the authorization for project 66-2-d, environmental test facility, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, Calif.

SECTION 107

Section 107 amends the AEC's fiscal year 1965 authorization act (Public Law 88-332) by rescinding authorization for Project 65-5-a, Argonne advanced research reactor, Argonne National Laboratory, except for funds heretofore obligated and such additional funds as may be necessary to close out the project. The committee believes that this project is no longer justified on the basis of current national priorities. The savings in project construction obligations effected by this action are estimated to be not less than \$18 million. These savings are exclusive of additional costs for associated research and development and capital equipment not related to construction which otherwise would have been incurred in connection with this project, and do not reflect the fact that the

estimated cost of the project has risen by \$10 million.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the comments of my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from New Mexico, effectively conveyed the spirit in which the Joint Committee examined the Atomic Energy Commission's authorization request for fiscal year 1969. "Scrutinize" would perhaps be more descriptive of our approach than "examine." In the jargon of the cost effectiveness people, I might say that this bill anticipates more output per dollar than perhaps any previous AEC authorization.

The most revealing statistic in our report is that the Commission's authorization requests for programs not involving military applications were reduced by 23 percent. As a result of this action, the committee is able to report out a bill that is over \$15 million less than the fiscal year 1968 authorization, despite an increase of over \$300 million in the weapons program. As Senator ANDERSON noted, the significant increase in the weapons program stems in largest part from the executive decision regarding deployment of an anti-ballistic-missile system and an intensification of effort on the Poseidon missile system.

This year's AEC request was up about \$300 million from fiscal 1968 spending levels, largely because of these added expenditures for national security. The committee's recommendations provide for decreases in nonmilitary programs of sufficient magnitude to cover completely this increase, and, in fact, provide for an authorization less than last year's. I believe, Mr. President, that the committee has been responsive to the current need for fiscal austerity.

Mr. President, the depth of our review of the Commission's request is exemplified by the recommended rescission of a prior-year authorization for the Argonne advanced research reactor. This project was authorized in fiscal year 1965 in the amount of \$25 million. In the interim, the project completion date has slipped over 3 years, and the estimated cost has increased by \$10 million, to \$35 million. These facts did not escape our attention.

The committee recognized the desirability and potential utility of this basic research device. On the other hand, considered in the context of today's national priorities and in view of the slippage and estimated cost increase, the committee concluded that the project was no longer justified.

We estimated that the savings in project construction costs effected by the committee's action will be about \$28 million. In addition, other savings will result from the curtailment of related research and development and of procurement of certain equipment that would have been needed for the facility.

Mr. President, our report contains other examples of this nature. The bill presented to you today has trimmed the excess that may have been in it, and perhaps even a little flesh and bone too. It is deserving of passage. The bill was reported without dissent by any of the Senate members of the joint committee,

and was passed by the other body on Thursday, April 4, by an overwhelming margin.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, notwithstanding the rule of germaneness, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to speak on another subject for 8 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE PLIGHT OF THE AMERICAN FARMER

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the well-known and authoritative syndicated columnist, Sylvia Porter, has written an excellent article concerning the plight of the small American farmer. This article was headlined, "Farmers Again in Squeeze."

While I compliment Miss Porter on her penetrating analysis of a most critical problem confronting about 1 million of our farmers, the headline writer would have done better to proclaim "Farmers Still in Squeeze." For farmers have been caught in a price-production cost squeeze for many years now, and it has driven millions of people off the land. Six hundred thousand people left their farms just last year.

Miss Porter gave a grim but nonetheless accurate picture of this situation when she commented that more than 1 million farmers are today threatened with economic extinction.

This is the farmer who feeds 200 million Americans, and about 160 million more across the world—although he is only about 6 percent of our total population.

This is the farmer who can out-produce and do so more efficiently than farmers anywhere in the world.

This is the farmer who has made American food the best buy in the world.

This is the farmer who has helped make our Nation fat and prosperous and secure.

He has provided a bounteous supply of food and fiber for the American consumer, at lower prices in terms of total income than anywhere else.

He has furnished the raw materials for our booming industries.

He is a hard working and dedicated part of this Nation's largest and most important business.

He has also been relegated to a position of second-class citizenship in the American economy. He is denied his fair share of the national income.

This to me is a national disgrace. It demands our attention no less than the critical social and economic problems of our large cities. The declining status of the farm and rural poverty go hand in hand with urban poverty. One very often produces the other.

The President's Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty had this to say in its recent report:

Rural poverty is so widespread, and so acute, as to be a national disgrace, and its consequences have swept into our cities, violently.

I submit that much of the rural poverty that we have today, and a large part of the poverty that plagues our

cities today, can be traced directly to economic pressures that have forced almost 4 million American farms out of business in the past 30 years.

We can go back to just 1950 and see what has been taking place.

Between 1950 and 1967, realized net farm income nationwide increased only 13.3 percent, from \$12.8 to \$14.5 billion.

During the same period, farm production expenses went up 77.3 percent, from \$19.4 to \$34.4 billion.

In other words, with only a slight gain in income over a 17-year period, the cost of production almost doubled.

For my State of Georgia during this period, realized net farm income rose 38 percent, from \$313.5 to \$433 million.

But the cost of production jumped 110 percent, from \$359 to \$754 million.

More recently, farm prices were down 5 percent last year, while production expenses increased about \$1 billion.

The American farmers' total realized net income last year was almost \$2 billion less than 1966, down from \$16.4 billion to \$14.5 billion.

Now we are told that this is about 25 percent higher than it was in 1960, and this is supposed to show that the farmer is moving right along with everyone else in improving his income. This just is not so, for between 1960 and 1967, the cost of production climbed 31.3 percent.

And keep in mind that the taxes payable by farmers are up about 6 percent, farm wages up 8 percent, and interest charges on farm real estate debt up about 12 percent.

This then has been the story. The American farmer has been producing more for the benefit of the consumer and the general well-being of America. In fact, just about everyone benefits except the farmer, because he is having to pay more for what he produces, and yet receive less for his efforts and investment.

He is not getting ahead, or even holding his own. The farmer is being pushed further and further down the American economic ladder.

It is a shame that the farmer can multiply production, increase his efficiency, and feed a good part of the world, and still not be guaranteed a return on his investment.

The United States is presently in the midst of its longest period of prosperity. The farmer is entitled to 100 percent of his share of this prosperity—and not just a fraction of it that has left him lagging far behind other segments of the American economy.

I bring Miss Porter's column to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 4, 1968]

FARMERS AGAIN IN SQUEEZE

(By Sylvia Porter)

At a recent town meeting of a small New England village, residents voted to exempt the village's four dairy farmers from personal property tax on their livestock, although other types of stock in trade are taxable in this village. The reason the farmers got the break, it was explained, was that

while the costs of feed grains, farm machinery, fertilizer and farm labor are rising steeply, the farmer is just about alone among businessmen in not being able to raise the prices of the products he sells.

"The exemption will save me \$60 a year," commented one young farmer, "hardly enough to make the cost squeeze less painful."

You can multiply this cost-squeeze complaint by the more than 1 million small farmers throughout the United States, who are today threatened with economic extinction, although you probably won't find many examples of special concessions by townfolk to help their pinched neighbors.

FARMERS GET LESS

Although we, as consumers, are paying 20 percent more for the food we buy than we paid two decades ago, the farmers who produce the food are getting 6 percent less for their efforts. Meanwhile, the costs of supplies and equipment the farmers must buy have leaped 30 percent.

Today, the farmer gets only 5½ cents of your after-tax \$1 for his products, one-half of the share he got as recently as 1947.

Last year alone, the U.S. farmer was hit by a \$1.5 billion farm-price drop. Today, per capita disposable income for U.S. farmers averages only \$1,692, about 60 percent of the income for other Americans.

As a result, the flight from small farms—usually to big, congested cities—has been relentless. Since 1935, the number of U.S. farms has dropped from 6.8 million to under 3.1 million, the lowest number since 1875. In 1967, 600,000 Americans left their farms.

FACTS ARE BRUTAL

These are the brutal facts behind the new round of threats by the National Farmers Organization to withhold key food products to force up prices they receive.

These also are the facts behind a new proposal to establish a National Agricultural Relations Board at the federal level to serve U.S. farmers in the same way the National Labor Relations Board serves other U.S. workers, or to give farmers a new way to unionize on a national scale.

And these are the facts behind the President's call to Congress for more food-price supports, collective bargaining for farmers and the creation of a "National Food Bank" for surpluses which would help support prices to farmers.

The revolution on the farm is speeding up. The end is not foreseeable.

Here are examples of the amounts farmers get for each food \$1 you spend:

Farmer's share of \$1 spent	
Item:	Cents
Corn flakes.....	7
Sandwich cookies.....	9
Whole wheat bread.....	11
Canned corn.....	12
White bread.....	15
Frozen peas.....	15
Fresh spinach.....	24
Potatoes.....	25
Sugar.....	38
Fresh milk.....	50
Eggs, Grade A large.....	57
Beef choice.....	58

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TALMADGE. I yield.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I compliment the distinguished Senator from Georgia for having brought so graphically to the attention of all of us the seriousness of the rural problem of America.

A number of people have spoken of the great importance of reversing this trend so as to encourage people to stay in the rural sections of the country. We are

plagued every day with manifestations of the problems caused by the concentration of people in the cities of America. And I think we will miss half the mark if we fail to appreciate that it is a two-fold problem, a two-pronged problem that we are trying to come to grips with.

We must solve the question of what we are going to do about the problem of population congestion in the cities of America. And I think we would miss the mark completely if we only react from this ever growing problem. There is another question going beyond that. It is an important source of the problem, just as the distinguished Senator from Georgia has so pointedly brought to our attention this morning. I refer to the problem of the rural parts of America, the declining payroll, the declining return from farm income, the ever increasing debt that the farmer must carry.

I was talking not more than a week ago with an insurance appraiser. He told me that in his part of the country he was making higher appraisals, which does reflect some increase in real estate values.

The unfortunate thing, as the appraiser has pointed out, was not that the farmers and the ranchers were getting out of debt, but that they were getting more deeply into debt. They have to borrow more money in order to pay off bills that result from increased labor cost, increased taxes, increased gas and oil prices, increased prices of everything else, machinery, and the whole gamut of expenses that are part and parcel of the farming situation.

This has resulted in the farmers having to go even more deeply into debt. They increase their borrowing to meet their month-by-month expenses.

I think that unless we understand that this is a very important part of the problem of the cities and has contributed to the concentration of people in the cities because these people have left rural America, we are not going to solve the problems of the cities, nor of America.

I compliment the distinguished Senator from Georgia for his very able presentation.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I thank my friend, the distinguished Senator from Wyoming. I concur with everything he has said. It is true that many of those engaged in agriculture in our country at the present time are living off capital—borrowed capital at that—and not income.

I also share the view of the Senator that the surplus agricultural workers that are going to our congested cities are contributing the most to the problems of America at the present time. They go there with few skills. They have limited education. They have little training. They are ill-adapted for urban life.

Many of those same people are the ones who were engaged within the last few hours in burning and looting in Washington, D.C.

Our country would have been far better off if those people had continued to live in the rural areas in constructive jobs and continued to make contributions to our society.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator not agree with me that the people who have fled the rural parts of

America and gone to the cities are as ill-equipped as any people in our cities today to find work and have an opportunity to take care of their families and to discharge the responsibilities that we ought willingly to assume insofar as our families are concerned?

Mr. TALMADGE. I agree completely.

Mr. HANSEN. I do not know how quickly we are going to recognize that the problems of the cities do reflect the deterioration of farm income. However, I think it is inescapable. We must face it, and the sooner we do face it the sooner there will be some reasonable prospect that we can stay this great inflow of people into the cities which magnifies the problems of the cities.

Mr. TALMADGE. The Senator is correct, I thank him for his contribution to the record today in that regard.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 16324) to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in connection with the authorization of appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1969, both the occupant of the chair, the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and the junior Senator from Tennessee have a most substantial interest in the welfare and the future of these projects, and in the future of atomic energy especially for peaceful purposes, because of the contribution that has been made by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and its work in connection with it.

I make today, particular reference to experiments being conducted now at Oak Ridge in the field of molten salt breeder reactors which would bring the opportunity to construct and operate an economic and practical and soon-to-be-available system of breeder reactors for this Nation.

It was my privilege to appear before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and to urge that the full amount of budgetary requests for the continuation of the molten salt reactor experiment—MSRE—be funded this fiscal year.

This request was buttressed by the statement by Dr. Alvin Weinberg, Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, that he, for his part, was willing to readjust appropriations within the laboratory itself in order to accommodate the transfer of funds from other projects to this project in order to continue the funding of MSRE at the requested level and at the level recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission.

For my part, I might say that MSRE is one of the truly significant and possibly even spectacular new developments

that are in prospect as the next step in this fertile, technological revolution. I feel that in the matter of establishing technical priorities in this Nation, we cannot overlook the fact that energy is a unit and a measure of basic wealth and that the perfecting of a breeder reactor system, as promised by the molten salt concept, so far has been the most practical and the quickest route for the production of vast new quantities of very low cost electrical energy, thus contributing directly to the welfare of America and, indeed, of all the world. For we must bear in mind, as we all do, that in this era of social need, in this era of social demand, in this era of a heightened social conscience, America, the richest nation on earth, is still dirt poor in terms of those things we would like to undertake, those projects we would like to fund, that poverty we would like to totally alleviate, and the pain and disadvantage we would like to totally obliterate. Nuclear energy, especially the concept of breeder reactors, offers a real and a practical hope of great quantum jumps in the amount of available wealth that this Nation and the world have in its continuing fight against the plight of the poor, the needy, and the disadvantaged.

With these things in mind, I urged as strongly as I could the full funding of the molten salt reactor experiment at Oak Ridge. I was careful to point out that this in no sense is a regional concern, that the fact that the experiments are conducted in Oak Ridge simply made them more available for my inspection and possibly increased the depth of my knowledge.

To reinforce my vow of nonregional concern for this project, I expressed to the Joint Committee my willingness to participate fully in the making of spending reductions in corresponding amounts in other nonessential areas. As a member of the Public Works Committee, I expressed a willingness to see these cuts made in Tennessee if necessary. Dr. Weinberg also expressed his willingness to shift funds within the Oak Ridge budget in order to maintain the full requested funding for MSRE.

The Joint Committee, in its good judgment, and in recognition of the enormous problems that confront this Nation today, especially in connection with its fiscal policy, felt that this could not be done in this fiscal year, in the authorization before the Senate at this time, and with that judgment of the joint committee I fully concur. I reluctantly agree that it cannot be done this year, and I thank the Joint Committee for its courtesy in hearing my testimony and my urging that it be conducted in this manner.

I rise now to review the nature of this project, to underscore my feeling of the great importance and significance that it has for the entire country and for the entire world and civilization, and to urge that in funding this project—MSRE—at less than the full request for this fiscal year, we not lose sight of the high priority that a project of this type should have and that we not lose sight of the compelling justification for increasing the funding of this and similar projects in the next ensuing fiscal year.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD certain testimony that I gave before the Joint Committee in connection with the matter under consideration.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY SENATOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1968

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and to testify on behalf of an increase in the authorization for the molten salt reactor experiment at Oak Ridge. I understand that the Atomic Energy Commission recommended \$10 million for MSRE in FY 1969, and the President's budget includes \$6.7 million.

I am fully, acutely, and keenly aware of the urgent necessity for fiscal restraint, for reductions in the level of federal expenditures, and the deferral of spending in an effort to meet what I conceive to be a near-crisis situation in federal fiscal accounts; however, I am also keenly aware that things important too often give way to those which are merely urgent. And in this vein, I have proposed that a careful re-examination of projects in light of their importance, their promise, their cost, as well as their urgency, must accompany an intelligent rearrangement of the income and expenditures of the government.

I feel that the MSRE experiment is of such vital national importance that the Commission's recommendation should be restored in its entirety and that in the exercise of the setting of priorities, a commensurate reduction of expenditures in some other field can and should be undertaken. Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, to underscore my deep conviction in this respect, I am perfectly willing to have any other aspect of the AEC authorization or the Public Works authorization, within or without Tennessee, at Oak Ridge or otherwise, reduced by the sum of \$3.3 million, or any combination of such reductions to equal \$3.3 million, in order to meet the urgent requirements of the molten salt program.

In support of this proposition, I am told by Dr. Alvin Weinberg, the Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, that he would be agreeable to a rearrangement of the total budget of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in order to reduce other budget items by a commensurate amount in order to restore the authorization request for MSRE.

On August 29, 1967, on the floor of the Senate I spoke on the importance of the MSRE experiment and the spectacular promise of breeders, and the thermo breeder especially, to the long-term prosperity of this country and the entire world. Without repeating at length the points I attempted to make in that speech, I would respectfully urge that the development of economic breeder reactors must be accomplished if nuclear power is to provide the United States with a long-term source of low cost energy. The achievements for the past year offer considerable hope that the molten salt route can lead to early success in the development of economic breeders. During 1967 the MSRE passed well beyond the 6000 equivalent full power hours that AEC testified last year should be attained before its success could be judged. Development of processing methods and core designs that make it feasible to have a high performance MSBR using a single fluid containing both uranium and thorium move the MSRE closer to commercial success.

During the past year unexpected difficulties arose which made the early achievement of economic fast breeders look less likely and the development of economic thermo breeders more likely.

Because molten salt breeder reactors have much lower fissile fuel inventories, they are as effective as fast reactors (which have higher breeding ratio) in conserving our ore resources.

ORNL studies show molten salt breeders to have low fuel cycle costs because no fuel fabrication is required and the fuel inventory cost is low. Black and Veatch, who evaluated MSR's for Northern States Power Company, were quoted by *Nucleonics Week* as concurring in this and as saying that the concept should be given the attention of the utility industry. This is an important point because regardless of other merits, a reactor will not be used by utilities unless its power costs are low.

Thus molten salt reactors look more promising technically relative to fast reactors than they did a year ago, they serve as well as fast breeders in conserving ore, and they are economically very promising. Because of the importance of breeding to the nation, an aggressive program to develop molten salt breeders should be pursued.

How does the budget for Molten Salt Reactor work compare with that for Liquid Metal Fast Breeders?

In 1967 LMFBR costs were \$42,592,000 while costs for the Molten Salt Program were only \$4,128,000. In 1958 LMFBR funding increased about 55 percent to \$66,050,000 while the molten salt increase to \$4,200,000 was less than 2 percent. The proposed 69 levels are \$2,000,000 for LMFBR and \$6,700,000 for MSR. In addition to these operating funds, an increase of \$35,000,000 in funding for the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) is being requested in the construction projects portion of the budget (This project was authorized in Fiscal Year 1967 at \$87,500,000). Thus a comparison of planned spending in Fiscal Year 1969 would show \$117,000,000 for the LMFBR and only \$6,700,000 for Molten Salt.

SUMMARY

	1967	1968	1969
LMFBR.....	\$42,596,000	\$66,050,000	\$119,000,000
Molten salt.....	4,128,000	4,200,000	6,700,000

¹ Includes \$82,000,000 operating, \$2,000,000 as EBR-II modifications (69-4-b), and \$35,000,000 for FFTF (67-3-a). Comparable capita costs for LMFBR for 1967 and 1968 are not available at this time.

What course of development ought to be pursued for MSBRs?

I respectfully submit that:

1. ORNL's molten salt budget ought to be increased to a level that permits full investigation of all important questions and rapid progress in the development of components and systems needed for breeder reactors.

2. A commitment should be made to construct a Molten Salt Breeder Experiment at the earliest moment the technology and budget considerations permit. Authorization in FY 1970 ought to be planned tentatively and the R & D and reactor design effort carried on at a level which would make this a feasible goal if the work of the next year continues to be promising.

3. The Molten Salt Breeder Experiment probably should be in the range of 200 to 300 Mwe.

4. Industry should be involved in the program as early and as fully as possible.

5. If all goes well, the design of a large reactor should be started before construction of the breeder experiment is completed and this overlapping pattern continued until commercial plants are achieved.

What budget levels would the preceding programs require?

ORNL's budget should be at a minimum of \$10 million in Fiscal Year 1969 and ought to be \$20 million in FY 1970 and the following years. With a \$20 million budget, it will be possible to perform the R & D required for the breeder experiment, construct a non-nuclear mock-up of the essential parts of the

reactor, and support some industrial participation. Additional support would be required for very extensive industrial involvement.

The breeder experiment itself would probably cost \$60 to \$80 million, part of which should be provided by the utility which gets the power.

What comparison can be made of the role of private industry in the Fast Breeder and the Molten Salt Thermal Breeder programs?

Widespread participation by private industry in the Fast Breeder Program, with the exception of the Fermi Reactor, became significant only after a public commitment had been made by the AEC to strongly support the development of the necessary technology. A comparable commitment to the Molten Salt Thermal Breeder must now be made if we are to be sure of private industrial support and participation. Such partnership between industry and government is not only desirable but absolutely essential to the ultimate success of the project; strong action by the government in providing a substantial and firm base upon which to establish and promote such a joint effort at this time is imperative.

In conclusion, I feel that most remarkable progress has been made with the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment. I believe that the molten salt concept is far more than a back-up for the LMFBR and that it may be the best and least costly approach to nuclear power for the future. I respectfully urge that the Committee consider the authorization of \$10 million, with a commensurate reduction of \$3.3 million in other items for Fiscal 1969.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy also is favorably impressed by the work conducted to date at Oak Ridge under the direction of Dr. Alvin Weinberg on the molten salt breeder reactor. The staff members of the Joint Committee have visited the Oak Ridge laboratory to obtain firsthand information and have reported favorably to the committee as to the potential this experimental reactor appears to have. During the Joint Committee hearings to consider the Atomic Energy Commission fiscal year 1969 authorization, on January 31 we heard testimony from Dr. Weinberg concerning this project. Also, the junior Senator from Tennessee was a most understandable witness before the Joint Committee when he testified February 6.

Last year, the molten salt breeder reactor was funded at a level of \$4.2 million. This year's level of funding is projected at \$6.7 million, an increase of \$2.5 million. Now, Dr. Weinberg and those working at the Oak Ridge laboratory on this project would have liked to have had \$10 million to work with this coming year. Unfortunately, in view of the tight budget situation they are being held to \$6.7 million. As of now, the Joint Committee is recommending a reduction of over 10 percent of the AEC budget. We have cut out \$293 million. We did not cut this project. We have gone along with the \$2.5 increase of last year.

The Joint Committee will continue to follow this project, and we hope and expect that Dr. Weinberg and his capable staff will continue to make technical advances and that next year, depending upon the budget situation, this project will be funded at a level commensurate with its achievements.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Tennessee for their comments. Very fine

work has been done with respect to this matter, and I am happy that the Senator from Tennessee has raised the question again.

I have nothing further, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN of Idaho in the chair). The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Savannah River plant near my hometown of Aiken, S.C., is the largest single investment ever made by the U.S. Government at one time. This important installation deserves the continued support of our Nation. Many peaceful and beneficial uses of atomic energy remain untapped. At the Savannah River plant much has been and can be done to explore further this potential reservoir of progress for mankind.

I should like to review briefly the activities at the Savannah River plant. While the production of materials for nuclear weapons is still the primary function of this facility, more and more time and effort are now being directed to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Savannah River laboratory with a talented and well-trained staff of over 850—including 75 Ph. D's—is a center for this effort. This work involves some of the rarest radioisotopes. This is due to the plant's high flux reactors which operate at an intense radiation rate. These reactors are particularly suited to producing the radioisotopes being studied for applications in space, industry, and medicine. Research teams are looking for better ways to prepare and use these isotopes.

These peaceful applications of atomic energy include the following use for the present and future:

First. Commercial power generators in more than 50 U.S. nuclear fueled plants.

Second. Medical uses for treatment of cancer and research in this and other fields of preventive medicine.

Third. Food processing uses are being developed to prolong the shelf life of foods.

Fourth. Industrial radiography has developed uses of X-ray equipment to discover hidden flaws in large metal castings.

Fifth. In providing power for remote places, thermoelectric generators with radioactive isotopes as the heat source are compact and reliable, and emit energy for long periods without maintenance.

Sixth. Beyond these applications, other uses of atomic energy are in the theoretical or early experimental stages.

Mr. President, I am pleased the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has recommended so early this year, the fiscal year 1969 AEC authorization bill in order

that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission can go forward. This program will enable the work of AEC in developing the various applications of atomic energy to progress and continue to provide our Nation with the knowledge necessary to make the best use of the atom.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy deserves special praise for a difficult job well done on the fiscal 1969 Atomic Energy Commission authorization (H.R. 16324). We are all keenly aware of the budget stringencies that exist and the urgent need to cut spending wherever possible without endangering our national defense and welfare. In my opinion, the Joint Committee performed this task with reason and skill.

I am, of course, particularly interested in AEC programs, for much of the testing is carried out in my own State of Nevada. The Nevada test site ranks as a major Federal activity in southern Nevada, and its function is an essential part of our nuclear energy development program, both in weapons development and in the peaceful application of nuclear power.

From the Nevada test site standpoint, I do not think there can be any argument with the action of the Joint Committee. Reductions will apply there as they will throughout our nuclear program. However, I am pleased the committee was able to slice \$293 million from the total authorization request without crippling any one segment of the AEC program. As I see it, the essential programs have been kept intact or given minimum reductions while less essential aspects have been realistically reduced.

I am particularly pleased the committee saw fit to give such a strong endorsement to the space propulsion systems program. The reduction of \$3 million in the total \$72 million authorization request for this program is a sensible and practical savings that will not permanently impair our project to develop a workable nuclear rocket engine. This action has already been endorsed in the House and I hope it will be here today in the Senate.

More significantly, probably, I hope the endorsement of our NERVA I engine development also extends to the space program authorization. As we witnessed last session, it does not help much to gain full funding for the AEC on this joint project if the National Aeronautics and Space Administration portion is cut back too far. This program must walk on two legs, and I fear the same budget cutters among our colleagues in the other body have been overzealous and will all but amputate the NASA leg if their recommendations are adopted.

Mr. President, my contention is that our great Nation cannot afford to abandon a project so vital to our long-range, overall space program. The nuclear rocket engine is the next logical step forward from the mighty Saturn rocket. Without it we are hobbling our future progress in space. As the Joint Committee stated in its report:

The Committee is disturbed by the recent signs indicating that support for this pro-

gram may be faltering and that development of the NERVA nuclear rocket engine may be curtailed. . . . Lack of support for the NERVA engine in fiscal year 1969 could seriously impair this country's ability to make use of the tremendous technical capability developed in this program over the past 12 years. Worse yet, without the development of a nuclear rocket engine, it is not possible to project a viable space program based on a significant time-wise advancement in propulsion capability.

I wish to emphasize the Joint Committee's next statement:

Deferral is not possible without incurring certain irreversible penalties which will be very costly to this nation in the long run.

The Joint Committee goes on to say it would not have recommended even the slight reduction it did if there had not been such stringent fund limitations.

Mr. President, I urge full Senate endorsement of the committee's recommendations on our nuclear rocket program. And I call upon my colleagues in both Houses of Congress to support NASA funding as well so that this joint project can continue to move forward confidently on two good legs. It is to our Nation's benefit that it does.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I rise in support of the pending legislation and I commend the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for the diligent work they have done on this measure. They have made a very strenuous effort to reduce the amount of this authorization. This is in keeping, I feel, with the very pervasive feeling throughout the Congress that Federal spending must be reduced in view of the present fiscal situation of the Nation.

The reductions accomplished in this authorization should provide an example for other authorizations yet to be considered. Combined in the budget are both military and nonmilitary requirements. Analysis will, I believe, demonstrate that in the course of reducing the total amount of this authorization by 10 percent, and in order to retain the military requirements contained in the bill, 23 percent reduction in nonmilitary items has been accomplished.

I need not recite the number of items—which include very valuable research and development as well as a number of other excellent projects—that have been laid aside and postponed in order to accomplish this reduction. But if we can accomplish in other areas what has been achieved by the Joint Committee in this high priority area of nuclear energy, we will be well on our way to meeting our responsibilities in this Congress in passing legislation appropriate and responsive to the present fiscal situation.

Now, Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to underscore with some particularity one aspect of the bill which has an important relevance to my State of Illinois in view of the foregoing general comments. The budget contains a figure of \$25 million for the 200-Bev. accelerator to be constructed at Weston, Ill. The original request for this item was upwards of \$242 million, which represented the total remaining authorization for the whole project. It will be re-

called that \$7.3 million was sought and appropriated last year.

I have had several calls on this reduction from interested persons who feared for the effective continuance of this project. I have received the assurance of the Joint Committee—and the Atomic Energy Commission—that the \$25 million contained in this appropriation is the total capability for the project this year. It is all that can be spent constructively on the project in the coming year and all that was contemplated to be spent. I am happy to report that in no case were any of my callers more than satisfied that the project should go forward on this more current basis in the authorization process, in view of the national fiscal situation.

May I take this opportunity to thank the committee for their very commendatory reference in the report to this project. As I pointed out last year, we in Illinois are fully aware of the benefits in having this pioneering and forward looking scientific facility constructed in our State. We are mindful of the responsibilities that go with these benefits. In particular I am happy to say that the great progress our State has recorded in the sensitive area of nondiscriminatory housing—which I reported to the Senate at the time of the initial approval of this project last year—has continued and continued well.

As of the present time, more than 33 communities have enacted for themselves open housing ordinances. I am particularly pleased to note that 21 of the 33 communities that presently have these ordinances enacted them following the passage of the AEC authorization last year. All but one major population center in our State now has taken the action to meet this problem. And the chances for passage of a State fair housing law have greatly increased, if not in the short session this summer, in the next general session of the legislature next year.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the portion of the committee report relating to the Weston accelerator project be included in the RECORD following these remarks. I ask also that I may have consent to insert pertinent newspaper articles reporting the continued progress in open housing in Illinois.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(4) Project 68-4-f, 200 Bev accelerator. Du Page and Kane Counties near Chicago, Ill.—In regard to the 200 Bev accelerator facility proposed for Weston, Ill., the committee recommends additional authorization in the amount of \$25 million for fiscal year 1969. An appropriation in this amount would provide for continuation of design and engineering services, procurement of various technical components of the accelerator, site preparation, utility installation, and initiation of construction on conventional facilities as well as the accelerator itself. The committee believes that orderly progress can be made on the project and would expect work to proceed in expectation of full project authorization for fiscal year 1970. Initial funds for the project in the amount of \$7,333,000 were authorized and appropriated in the Commission's fiscal year 1968 budget.

In its report on the AEC's fiscal year 1968

authorization legislation the committee considered and accepted the recommendations of its Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation concerning the scope and management of this project. In summary, those recommendations were:

(a) That an accelerator with a design intensity of 3×10 protons per pulse be constructed.

(b) That provision be made in the initial design of this machine for experimental areas consistent with the national scope and purpose of this facility.

(c) That the AEC give careful study to the possibility of constructing the accelerator in such a way as to permit a possible later increase in the accelerator's energy to 300 Bev or somewhat higher.

(d) That the AEC assure itself, first, that the organizations selected for the architect-engineering and construction management of this facility are reliable and experienced and second, that major design changes and procurements affecting the machine be made only with AEC approval.

In connection with this latter recommendation, the committee urged the Commission to give careful consideration to whether its responsibilities would most appropriately be exercised through direct contracting for architect-engineering and construction management of these facilities, or by having such services performed under subcontract to Universities Research Association, Inc. The committee stated that the Commission might wish to retain continuing flexibility with respect to whether such services shall be performed under direct contract or subcontract.

The committee is pleased to report that the AEC has been responsive to its recommendations. In particular, the committee is gratified that the accelerator design will conform to the criteria set forth in the above recommendations. The committee is very favorably impressed by the progress to date on this project by Dr. Robert Wilson, Director, National Accelerator Laboratory, and his colleagues. The committee commends them and wishes them continued success. The committee notes that AEC is requesting an appropriation of \$25 million for the project for fiscal year 1969. The committee believes that these funds are necessary in order to assure that the talent that has been recruited for this project will not be dissipated.

The Joint Committee has reviewed the proposed assignment of prime contract responsibility to the University Research Association for the design and construction of the project. Although the record shows that those projects under direct contractual arrangements between the AEC and the construction contractors have been the most successful, the committee was assured that AEC has retained and will exercise adequate controls under the prime contract with URA to insure economy and efficiency. Diligent management supervision will be required to insure that this procedure works efficiently in practice. The committee plans to pay close and continuing attention to this matter as the project progresses. The committee is encouraged by the fact that the Stanford Linear Accelerators project, costing \$114 million, was successfully constructed under a prime contract with Stanford University. This arrangement proved highly successful, in that the project was completed on schedule and within costs.

In recommending this authorization, the committee wishes to reaffirm its conviction that this facility is of the utmost importance to the Nation's scientific effort. That such machines are needed for a viable high energy physics program is beyond dispute, as evidenced by the achievements of experiments utilizing the Alternating Gradient Synchrotron at Brookhaven National Laboratory, which at 33 Bev was formerly the highest energy accelerator in the world, surpassing to a slight extent the energy level of its sister machine at CERN. It is no longer

the largest because the Soviets have completed construction of, and successfully tested, a 70 Bev accelerator. The committee submits that this Nation's world leadership in high energy physics—gained through the pioneering efforts of Ernest O. Lawrence at the University of California, and by the outstanding work subsequently done by Americans throughout the country—should be maintained. It should be maintained not merely for the purpose of being "first" in this particular area of science, but in recognition of the fact that high-energy physics is at the frontier of physical science today; and that talented scientists developed and trained in this important field are contributing to other disciplines as well.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Jan. 14, 1968]
CITIES LEAD FAIR HOUSING IN ILLINOIS—CHICAGO SUBURBS PICK UP WHERE LEGISLATURE FAILED

(By D. J. R. Bruckner)

CHICAGO.—In the past 15 months, 19 Illinois cities and towns have passed open housing laws and 11 others, all suburbs of Chicago, are considering such laws.

Almost 60% of the state's population now live in communities covered by open housing laws. Until two years ago, only Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis had such ordinances.

More significantly, 15 of the cities and towns have passed their legislation since last July, when the Illinois Legislature, caught up in what is considered a "hot" political issue, buried a statewide open housing law.

An officer of a Chicago industrial corporation, reviewing the new city laws on open housing, said "the members of the Legislature may have been completely mistaken on this issue. Town officials are much closer to the people and much more vulnerable in politics; yet these towns are doing the job which the Legislature was too frightened to do, and the people are supporting them."

NUMBER STILL SMALL

But there is no indication the laws have changed patterns of racial segregation, and the number of Negro families moving into formerly all-white neighborhoods still is small.

But debates in most town councils have emphasized the new laws amount to an invitation to Negroes and a warning to real estate operators. In nine of the 15 communities which passed open housing statutes since last summer, councilmen stressed the moral issues involved and the educational aspects of these laws. Many councilmen also have stressed the necessity of dealing with the issue before a Negro ghetto grows up in their communities.

No careful politician in this state would have predicted such a movement even a year ago, and Illinois shares with Texas the distinction of being the nation's only major industrial states whose laws are silent on housing segregation.

There still is political risk involved in backing open housing, of course. In city elections last year a Chicago alderman who had written the city's 1963 open housing law retired from the race for city council, saying the heat in his neighborhood was too great on this issue. In suburban Evanston a council candidate built his entire campaign last year on opposition to open housing and won easily, as did another candidate in suburban Berwyn.

RESISTED PRESSURES

But most politicians say this is a relatively small casualty list in a battle of this dimension. The Legislature, in refusing to pass a law, they point out, resisted the pressures of Gov. Otto Kerner, the mayors of almost every city in the state, every major church organization in the state. Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), the state's labor movement, the

Chicago Assn. of Commerce and Industry and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Some city leaders said passage of their own laws was directly related to failure of an open housing law in the Legislature. Council members in Rock Island, Moline and Quincy downstate all said the failure of the Legislature to act prompted their cities to go ahead on their own.

In the Chicago suburbs the two major forces in the current open housing fight have been the federal government's decision to build a new 200 billion electron volt nuclear accelerator in Weston, and the extensive educational campaigns of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Housing.

The council was established in August, 1966, at a meeting of the city's political, religious and business leaders with civil rights organizations under Dr. Martin Luther King, who had been leading open housing marches in the city for six weeks.

Included in Leadership Council membership are village presidents or mayors of more than 20 suburbs, and most of these town leaders have been actively campaigning for open housing laws in their communities.

Also, the council, which has the active backing of most major industries in the area, has been working closely with human rights commissions in most of the suburbs. All human rights commissions in the state have called for open housing laws in their own communities during the past 12 months.

Before the Leadership Council was set up, only Maywood among the Chicago suburbs has an open housing law. But, in the past year Weston, Elgin, Wheaton, Joliet, Skokie, Evanston, Highland Park and Arlington Heights have all passed such laws, and a movement is under way in 11 other suburbs for new open housing laws.

Staff members of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations said debate on the ordinances in all the cities has been heated, and in most of them real estate interests and right-wing groups have resisted passage.

DIVISIVE FIGHTS

Leadership Council director Edward Holmgren says, "We are not saying in this office that the opposition is getting any weaker, but the movement seems to be toward success in this endeavor. These fights are still awfully divisive, but each passage makes the next one a little easier for the next community. Maybe morality is getting popular."

The Leadership Council also is getting some active aid from suburban industries which are suffering from a tight labor market. Travel from the huge Negro ghetto in Chicago, or from smaller ghettos in suburban communities, is becoming a serious problem to many industries.

One business firm recently agreed to bring the Leadership Council into an agreement it has with its employees. Under the agreement, the company sells the suburban homes of employees who are transferred. These homes become open to all takers, Negroes included, whether the suburb where they are located has an open housing law or not. The Leadership Council has been actively encouraging Negroes to bid on these houses.

The Weston accelerator project, it was hoped, would create a rash of open housing laws in the area, but so far little has happened. Wheaton, a small city near Weston, passed one of the state's stronger open housing laws last July. Elgin, to the north of the accelerator site, passed a mild one in April and Batavia, adjacent to the site, is now debating a strong open housing law.

LITTLE MOVEMENT

But a heavy campaign led by Gov. Kerner last spring and summer produced very little movement in other nearby communities. Kerner called local officials to three separate conferences to plead for open housing laws but these communities have so far resisted this pressure.

An important effort to break at least one pattern of discrimination in the western suburbs appears in a suit filed in U.S. District Court by the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race against the suburb of Hinsdale and 14 real estate brokers. The village trustees of Hinsdale made an agreement with the brokers under which the real estate agents can only show properties to Negroes if they are instructed to do so in writing by the owners.

The suit argues that many communities silently assume their residents favor discrimination, but Hinsdale has publicly assumed it, and the suit argues this assumption violates the Constitution. The CRRR represents all major Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churches in the city.

The effectiveness of open housing laws is debatable and some are being challenged. Most are so recent that few have been tested, but in some suburbs right-wing groups are actively promoting referendum campaigns to force a showdown on the issue.

REAL ESTATE STAND

The real estate industry is opposed to the laws either openly or covertly in most places in the state. The Chicago real estate industry fought for four years to have the city's open housing law repealed, until the State Supreme Court finally upheld the law last year. And, when Kerner issued an executive order declaring open housing for the state in 1966, real estate brokers sought and obtained injunctions preventing him from enforcing that order.

In 1966, only 179 Negro families moved into all-white suburban communities around Chicago. The 1967 count is not yet in, but it is not expected to be much greater.

However, this is counted progress by civil rights leaders who note that, from 1945 to 1960, only five Negro families had moved into all-white suburbs, and the total for 1945 to 1965 was less than the 179 who moved in 1966. Further, the rights activists say, many of the suburbs into which Negro families have moved in the past two years have no open occupancy statute of any kind. They predict greater movement will be stimulated by the passage of open occupancy laws.

Nonetheless, the Negro ghetto of Chicago contains more than 1 million people now, and it is expanding at a steady rate of between three to five blocks a week in a single continuous pattern which can never be broken by anything less than massive movement. Most local real estate experts believe 4,000 to 6,000 Negro families would have to move into integrated neighborhoods or suburbs each year to stop the spread of the ghetto.

WORKS TWO WAYS

Officials of the Leadership Council, university sociologists and some civil rights leaders, however, caution against measuring the effect of open housing laws by counting the movement of families. There is no direct relation between the laws and the movement, they say, and probably never will be. The laws, they argue, work in two basic ways; they serve as a moral declaration to Negroes and whites alike; and they supply a basic legal structure for integration.

And they have had an unpredictable effect on the politics of the state in this state, the "hottest issue" has not been blanketed by some statewide law which would protect local communities from a bitter internal fight; it is slowly rising out of the communities after the state government had ducked it.

Holmgren says, "We are not ecstatic over what is happening and we go through long periods of disappointment. But these communities are taking on powerful forces and powerful myths and dealing with them through their own small political systems. I think that speaks pretty well for the people, and for the future."

[From the Chicago Daily News, Feb. 21, 1968]
SPECIAL SESSION: UNIT OK'S HOUSING BILL
(By Henry Hanson)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Republican-controlled Illinois House Public Welfare Committee has voted approval of a new open occupancy bill to be submitted to the Legislature when it reconvenes March 4.

The action occurred last Friday at an unpublicized meeting on the 21st floor of the State of Illinois building, 160 N. LaSalle, Chicago, The Daily News learned.

The committee acted despite a joint declaration four days earlier in Springfield by GOP legislative leaders that the March 4 session would last only one day and no bills would be acted upon.

House Speaker Ralph T. Smith (R-Alton) and Senate GOP leader W. Russell Arrington of Evanston decided then that action on all bills be postponed until the legislature returns to work July 15.

Rep. Horace Gardner (R-Chicago), chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, said the open occupancy bill was approved by a 10-to-2 vote. Gardner is the only Negro in the Legislature to serve as a committee chairman.

Casting the two "no" votes were Republicans Jacob J. Wolf, a Chicago real estate dealer, and Henry J. Kiosak, a Cicero lawyer.

Rep. Michael Zlatnik (R-Chicago), committee vice chairman, asked the committee to recommend passage of the bill and said he hoped the entire House would pass it on March 4 and send it to the Senate.

Democratic members of the 18-member committee supported the bill, including minority leader John Touhy (D-Chicago) and minority whip Clyde Choate (D-Anna), who cast proxy votes.

The House Public Welfare Committee has held four meetings on the controversial issue and has been the only legislative committee to function during recesses of the legislature.

The new open occupancy bill would be enforced by both the Illinois attorney general and the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

It would forbid discrimination in sale or rental of housing and fix a penalty of a \$500 fine for violators. The attorney general would be given \$15,000 to enforce the law.

Owner-occupied dwellings of six or fewer units would be exempt from the law until June 30, 1970. The exemption would then be reduced to owner-occupied dwellings of four units until June 30, 1972, when the exemption would be reduced to two units.

Also in 1972, the attorney general and the commission would be permitted to file complaints of discrimination. Until then, complaints could only be filed by persons who said they had been discriminated against because of race, color or creed.

Half a dozen open occupancy bills passed the 1967 House, but were killed in the Senate.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 16324) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 3262 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the Senate's passage of the AEC authorization, another outstanding achievement has been added to the already abundant record of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. Called upon to manage this measure for the able and distinguished chairman of the Joint Committee, the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], who is recuperating from a recent illness, Senator ANDERSON performed the task with great devotion and splendid dedication. Its success was overwhelming.

I also wish to congratulate the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] for his contribution to the discussion. As the ranking Republican in this body his interest and his participation are always most welcome and most appreciated. Finally, to the other members of the Joint Committee, to other Senators who participated in the discussion, and to the Senate as a whole, I extend my appreciation for the efficiency and the great dispatch which led to the disposition of this highly important measure.

PASSPORT LAWS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 910, S. 1418.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1418) to make several changes in the passport laws presently in force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAX ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1968

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, it has been nearly 2 weeks since the Senate approved the bill extending the excise taxes on automobiles and telephones, along with the proposal for curtailment of expenditures and a tax increase. During this period the bill has been delayed in conference because the administration still cannot make up its mind whether it wants this bill as it was passed by the Senate.

Only last week we were told that the administration wants the tax increase but that they are still unalterably opposed to the provisions of the Senate bill which would curtail expenditures. It seems that the administration is afraid to defeat the bill, but at the same time they do not want to accept it.

Mr. President, I have read statements

in newspapers to the effect that it is being suggested that the administration will ask for a simple extension of the excise taxes for a period of 30 or 60 days in order to give them more time to make up their minds.

The bill was introduced on January 31. The administration has had ample time to study the bill. The bill has been passed by the Senate, and it has been in conference for about 10 days. Surely the administration has had ample time to decide whether or not they want the bill.

Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that I, as one Member of the Senate, am opposed to extending the excise tax for just a 30- or 60-day period. Let us settle this question. I believe the conference should agree to accept the Senate package. If the administration is not going to accept it let them tell the American people that they are unalterably opposed to any reduction in spending and that they only want more taxes in order to pour more money into the spending stream.

I am getting impatient with the hypocrisy of this administration, which goes on television and says it is for the control of expenditures and an increase of taxes but then, in the conference committee we find that they are unalterably opposed to any control over spending. The time has come for the administration and the Congress to put up or shut up. The conference can either accept or reject the Senate proposal, and then the American taxpayers, businessmen and individuals, can make their plans accordingly. They have a right to be told whether spending will be reduced and whether taxes will be increased.

There is no objection to the extension of the excise taxes. We can agree that should be done. But there is no reason for the delay in making the decision. Ten days have passed since the expiration of the law pertaining to the excise taxes on auto and telephone. Yet they are still being collected. This is an indefensible situation. It is one which should not have developed. However, it has developed solely because of the zigzag policy of the administration and its inability to make up its mind. Evidently the administration still cannot make up its mind. I most respectfully suggest that it get down to business. The time has come, as I said before, to put up or shut up, so far as this particular bill is concerned.

The decision should be made and the bill enacted before the Easter recess.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, regrettably, the past 3 days of mourning for the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., have been ones of further tragedy, marked by disorders, looting, fires, and other violence in the District of Columbia.

Calm returned to the city yesterday, and I understand that the situation is believed to be under control.

I have been in continuing touch with events since Friday morning and have been in close touch with Mayor Washington since then. I wish to commend

Mayor Washington, Mr. Cyrus Vance, and their staffs for the outstanding job they have done in one of the most difficult times this Capital City has endured in many, many years.

I personally have toured most of the areas involved, and Mr. Owen Malone and other members of my staff have been in almost continuous touch with events as they have occurred.

I extend a special word of thanks and praise for the officers and men of the police and fire departments, as well. I think it is well known to those who have followed events by the various media that they have endured long hours and harassing events, during which they acquitted themselves extremely well. They reacted quickly to widely scattered trouble spots. As of 4 a.m. today, 5,333 arrests had been made. Fifty policemen and 18 firemen suffered injuries. Their work was marked by industry, efficiency, and restraint under terribly difficult conditions.

As I understand, a total of seven deaths have been attributed to the disorder. But for the outstanding job done by the police, there might have been many more.

I hope that those who feel that certain aspects of the problem could have been handled differently will understand and recognize that the trouble came quickly and that efforts to cope with it began immediately. Every resource of the District was brought to bear without delay. It may be, as some think, that different measures, different movements, and different tactics should have been in order. But this was necessarily a matter for the combined District of Columbia, Federal, and military judgment, and that judgment was brought to bear in the light of all the intelligence available.

The first order of business was the restoration of law and order, with a minimum loss of lives. Fortunately, this was accomplished, but the destruction and loss of property and businesses has been senseless and deplorable.

Now the Nation and the District of Columbia face the job of rebuilding and seeing to it that necessary aid is supplied to the unfortunate victims in the heavily damaged neighborhoods, and for the rebuilding and restoration of the heavily damaged business community. I am pleased to say that Mayor Washington has moved promptly in this area. The Committee on the District of Columbia stands ready to help in any way it can if legislation should be necessary. Frankly, at this stage, I do not know whether it is or is not. I think it may be more of a money problem than it is a legislative problem. Whatever is needed, I call upon the appropriate authorities to expedite the work of relieving human suffering and helping place the destroyed businesses back on their feet.

I hope that those who feel that certain aspects of the problem could have been handled differently will understand, as I have just said, that the trouble came upon us very quickly. The job now is to get on with the rebuilding. I want Mayor Washington and the members of his staff, who worked, as he did, 20, 21, and 22 hours a day over the past several days, to know that I stand ready to work with him and with the Government of the Dis-

trict of Columbia in any way that our committee can.

PASSPORT LAWS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1418) to make several changes in the passport laws presently in force.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN of Idaho in the chair). The pending business is S. 1418, to make several changes in the passport laws presently in force.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, S. 1418 has a threefold purpose:

First. Section 1 provides that a passport shall be valid for 5 years without renewal, unless the Secretary of State limits it to a shorter period. Under existing law, a passport is valid for a period of 3 years and may be renewed for a further period of 2 years.

Second. Section 2 provides for a uniform fee of \$2 for the execution of a passport application and a fee of \$13 for the issuance of the passport. This total cost of \$15 is the same as that for the present 3-year passport renewed for 2 years. Thus, while the total cost to applicants of passports does not go up, the expense of administration should go down. Section 2 also makes a technical change in the categories of persons eligible for no-fee passports and provides that they shall be exempt from paying an execution fee when the application is made before a Federal official.

Third. Section 3 eliminates the necessity of successive personal appearances by individuals who have already been issued passports. Present law requires that each time an individual applies for a passport he must personally appear before a person authorized to administer oaths so that he may swear to the statements contained in his application for a passport.

There is nothing in this bill which would in any way change existing authority to withdraw or recall or otherwise invalidate passports heretofore or hereafter issued.

I should add, S. 1418 does not contain any provision which would authorize the Secretary of State to restrict travel of American citizens to certain countries or areas. This subject is dealt with in a separate bill, S. 2766, which is pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In short, all that the bill now before the Senate does, of any significance, is to extend the life of a passport from 5 years with renewal to 5 years without renewal. I hope the Senate will accept the bill without any delay.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If the Senator is agreeable, I should like to suggest, if he has the time, that we call up the treaty having to do with the charter of the Organization of American States, which was reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations. We could at least lay the predicate today and vote on the treaty on Wednesday.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Very well.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, in connection with the bill now being considered by the Senate which would make several changes in the passport regulations presently in force, I would like to note that when the bill was being considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, I proposed an amendment which was rejected by the committee. My amendment was designed to make section 212 (a) 28 of the Immigration and Nationality Act inapplicable to anyone seeking to enter the United States as a non-immigrant temporarily for business or for pleasure.

Section 212(a) 28 provides, among other things, that an alien is ineligible for a visa of any kind if he is an anarchist or a member of the Communist Party of the United States or any other foreign state; if he advocates the doctrines of world communism; or if he is affiliated with any organization required to be registered under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

At first glance, it might appear that the abrogation of section 212(a) 28 of the Immigration and Nationality Act—even for temporary visitors to the United States—would constitute a radical change in the qualitative restrictions which have been in force heretofore. A more thorough examination of the act will prove otherwise. In the first place, any visa applicant who is considered a security risk continues to be ineligible for admission to the United States under sections 212(a) 27 and 29 of the Immigration Nationality Act. Let me stress that—my amendment would continue to keep out all persons classified as security risks. In the second place, section 212(d) 3 of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides that an alien, who might otherwise be ineligible for a visa under section 212(a) 28, "may, after approval by the Attorney General of a recommendation by the Secretary of State or by the consular officer that the alien be admitted temporarily despite his inadmissibility, be granted such a visa and may be admitted to the United States temporarily as a nonimmigrant in the discretion of the Attorney General." As a matter of practice, such waivers, which are based on the recommendation of the Department of State, are almost always granted automatically. In other words, the present procedure has become anachronism.

Mr. President, the simple purpose of my amendment would have been to eliminate the requirement that a person who is a member of the Communist Party who wished to visit the United States temporarily—and most such visitors are naturally from Communist countries—would go through the cumbersome procedure of obtaining a "waiver of inadmissibility." My amendment would have thus simplified visa procedures rather than alter them substantially. And the simplification of visa procedures would have saved the U.S. Government a considerable amount of money as we now devote a ridiculous number of man-hours to processing waivers that are almost always granted.

The Department of State fully supported my amendment. Under Secretary

of State Katzenbach's letter to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to this effect is contained in the committee report on the bill now being considered by the Senate. Furthermore, since this bill was considered by the committee, President Johnson, in a letter to the Congress on February 23, has asked that "unnecessary and cumbersome barriers" inhibiting foreign visitors and businessmen traveling to the United States be eliminated. He proposed that the Secretary of State and the Attorney General be authorized to issue regulations exempting visitors to the United States from visa requirements for all but the most serious grounds of ineligibility.

Mr. President, I have already formally registered my disappointment at the action taken by the Committee on Foreign Relations in rejecting my proposed amendment, in the supplemental views which are included in the committee report and which were also signed by the Senator from Tennessee, Senator GORE and the Senator from Rhode Island, Senator PELL. I wish to register my disappointment again today. At a time when we are trying to improve our balance of payments and strengthen the dollar by encouraging travelers from abroad, and trying to expose as many visitors from abroad as possible to our country and to our way of life, it seems shortsighted, literally to a myopic degree, to refuse to take a step which would have reduced unnecessary Government expenditures in this country, encouraged tourism from abroad and—most importantly—promoted person-to-person contacts with those whom we should be most anxious to see have such contacts—visitors from the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and from the Soviet Union.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator from Pennsylvania and I discussed his amendment at great length. He did not press it. The committee did not accept it. I understand that Senator CLARK does not insist upon pressing it. I wonder, then, if the Senate may not proceed to vote on the bill.

Mr. COOPER. In essence, it would provide that passports be valid for 5 years instead of 3 years with one 2-year renewal as under existing law. This bill was recommended by the State Department, on the grounds that it would be of benefit to passport holders, and also would save the Department money, and reduce the increasing workload of our consuls and consuls general in connection with renewing passports.

When the Committee on Foreign Relations considered the bill, I was the only member who voted against reporting it. I did so for these reasons:

First, there is now before the Congress a bill, S. 2766, recently recommended by the State Department to provide certain additional controls to the Secretary of State over American citizens traveling abroad to supplement the deficiencies in our present passport laws created by recent court decisions. I believed it would be better to postpone action on this bill until after the bill, S. 2766 has been considered and acted on.

Second, as I have noted the bill makes

a passport valid for 5 years without renewal. My belief that the period of issuance should remain at 3 years is based in part upon the misuse of passports by holders violating their terms.

It seems to me under these conditions that the shorter period would afford the State Department greater opportunity for surveillance by requiring persons holding passports to report to the appropriate officials every 3 years.

Another reason for believing that the period of time should remain at 3 years results from personal experiences I had in 1945 when I was serving in the Army of the United States and a member of the occupation forces in Germany. At that time, dozens of people holding American passports would come to headquarters in Munich and on occasion I had to deal with their problems. I found that in some cases their relatives in this country had lost contact with them and had no means of finding out their whereabouts. This would, of course, be normal under wartime conditions. But this problem can occur at this time.

I thought it would be helpful in such cases to the relatives of persons holding U.S. passports who have been out of the United States 2 or 3 years if those passport holders were required to come before the appropriate officials within 3 years, as presently provided by law. Further, under the old law, which has been nullified by the Supreme Court, a naturalized citizen remaining in the country of his birth for longer than 3 years would lose his citizenship and a naturalized citizen remaining in a country not of his birth would lose his citizenship if he remained there for a period of 5 years. The Supreme Court has so ruled. It does not follow that it is a sufficient basis for Congress changing the specific periods of passport validity.

The practical problems which I have noted have made me believe that the 3-year provision is more helpful than a 5-year provision would be. I believe that the shorter period would be of benefit both to the passport holder and to his family and associates in this country. I believe, in view of the legal questions which continually arise concerning estate and property matters, that it would be better for purposes of uniformity and consistency to maintain the provisions of the present law.

I hope that the House will consider these matters carefully and secure more information than we had and will consider the validity of my arguments.

I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point a statement providing additional information concerning S. 2766, a bill proposed by the administration, which seeks to deal with the problem of unauthorized travel by American citizens to foreign countries upon which the State Department has placed passport restrictions.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is currently holding hearings on S. 2766, a bill to amend Title 18, which would provide the Secretary of State with statutory authority to restrict the travel of U.S. citizens

to certain foreign countries or areas upon a determination that the country or area is at war, engaged in insurrection or hostilities, engaged in armed conflict with U.S. forces or because our national interest requires these restrictions. Further, the bill provides specific criminal penalties for violations of these restrictions.

This bill has come to the Foreign Relations Committee with the strong recommendation and support of the State Department.

The need for new legislation is made necessary by recent court decisions. Last year, in *U.S. v. Laub* the Supreme Court held that there is no statute on the books today specifically making it a criminal offense for a citizen to travel to a country such as Cuba with a passport not specifically validated for that country which the Secretary of State has designated as off limits. Secondly, in *Lynd v. Rusk*, which was decided only 5 months ago, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has rendered ineffective the administrative controls established by State Department regulations to enforce compliance with the Secretary's area restrictions through procedures of passport denial or revocation. The Court found that the Secretary has authority to control the use of the passport but that Congress had not given him authority to control a person's travel.

It is my view that it would be much better to postpone action on the passport bill before us, S. 1418, until after the bill presently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been fully considered and acted upon by that Committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I hope, too, that the desire and the wish of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, based on his explanation of his present position, which was consistent with his views expressed in the committee, will be considered by the Members of the House when they consider this particular bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1418) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1418

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of July 3, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 217a), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The validity of the passport shall be limited to a period of not more than five years. The Secretary of State may limit a passport to a shorter period. A valid passport outstanding as of the effective date of this Act shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue except where such passport is or has been limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period."

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the Act of June 4, 1920, as amended (22 U.S.C. 214), is amended to read as follows:

"There shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States quarterly a fee of \$2 for executing each application for a passport and \$13 for each passport issued: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the right of the Secretary of State by regulation to authorize State officials to collect and retain the execution fee of \$2. No passport fee shall be collected from an officer or employee of the United States proceeding abroad in the discharge of official duties, or from members of his immediate family; from an American seaman who requires a passport

in connection with his duties aboard an American flag-vessel; or from a widow, child, parent, brother, or sister of a deceased member of the Armed Forces proceeding abroad to visit the grave of such member. No execution fee shall be collected for an application made before a Federal official by a person excused from payment of the passport fee under this section."

SEC. 3. Section 1 of title IX of the Act of June 15, 1917 (22 U.S.C. 213), is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Before a passport is issued to any person by or under authority of the United States such person shall subscribe to and submit a written application which shall contain a true recital of each and every matter of fact which may be required by law or by any rules authorized by law to be stated as a prerequisite to the issuance of any such passport. If the applicant has not previously been issued a United States passport, the application shall be duly verified by his oath before a person authorized and empowered by the Secretary of State to administer oaths."

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day following the date of its enactment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I share the sorrow of all Senators and of the Nation, and express my deep sympathy to Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and her children.

The assassination of Dr. King was a senseless and a tragic event. It is shameful and humiliating that murder, looting, and savage violence of every description have become so prevalent in our country. Respect for law and order has all but disappeared among some citizens in many of our great cities.

Dr. King, in his advocacy of nonviolence, in seeking better social and economic conditions for his people, was an influence for the restoration of respect for law and order. The violence which followed his death is a desecration of his memory.

Dr. King recognized clearly that the tragic war in Vietnam, contributed to the growth and acceptance of violence here at home, and he was a vigorous opponent of the war in Vietnam. For that he also deserves our approval.

Although the prospects are dim, one can only hope that as passions subside, the example of Dr. King will help to restore sanity and humanity to our country.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate go into executive session to consider Calendar No. 1, the protocol of amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee unanimously, and which I think has been cleared all around. The purpose is only to lay before the Senate the background and predicate preparatory to a vote on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the following protocol, which was read the second time, as follows:

PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES "PROTOCOL OF BUENOS AIRES"

The Member States of the Organization of American States, represented at the Third Special Inter-American Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States, signed at Bogotá in 1948, set forth the purpose of achieving an order of peace and justice, promoting solidarity among the American States, strengthening their collaboration and defending their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence;

The Second Special Inter-American Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1965, declared that it was essential to forge a new dynamism for the inter-American system and imperative to modify the working structure of the Organization of American States, as well as to establish in the Charter new objectives and standards for the promotion of the economic, social, and cultural development of the peoples of the Hemisphere, and to speed up the process of economic integration; and

That it is essential to reaffirm the determination of the American States to combine their efforts in a spirit of solidarity in the permanent task of achieving the general conditions of well-being that will ensure a life of dignity and freedom to their peoples,

HAVE AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING:

PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Article I

Part One of the Charter of the Organization of American States shall consist of Chapters I to IX, inclusive, in accordance with Articles II to X of the present Protocol.

Article II

Chapter I entitled "Nature and Purposes" shall consist of the present Articles 1 and 4 without change, except that Article 4 shall be renumbered as Article 2.

Article III

Chapter II entitled "Principles" shall consist of the present Article 5 without change, except that it shall be renumbered as Article 3.

Article IV

A new Chapter III entitled "Members" shall be added and shall consist of Articles 4 to 8, inclusive. The present Articles 2 and 3 shall become Articles 4 and 5, respectively. The new Articles 6, 7, and 8 shall read as follows:

Article 6

Any other independent American State that desires to become a Member of the Organization should so indicate by means of a note addressed to the Secretary General, in which it declares that it is willing to sign and ratify the Charter of the Organization and to accept all the obligations inherent in membership, especially those relating to collective security expressly set forth in Articles 27 and 28 of the Charter.

Article 7

The General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Permanent Council of the Organization, shall determine whether it is appropriate that the Secretary General be

authorized to permit the applicant State to sign the Charter and to accept the deposit of the corresponding instrument of ratification. Both the recommendation of the Permanent Council and the decision of the General Assembly shall require the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Member States.

Article 8

The Permanent Council shall not make any recommendation nor shall the General Assembly take any decision with respect to a request for admission on the part of a political entity whose territory became subject, in whole or in part, prior to December 18, 1964, the date set by the First Special Inter-American Conference, to litigation or claim between an extracontinental country and one or more Member States of the Organization, until the dispute has been ended by some peaceful procedure.

Article V

Chapter III entitled "Fundamental Rights and Duties of States" shall become Chapter IV having the same title and consisting of the present Articles 6 to 19, inclusive, which shall become Articles 9 to 22, respectively; but the reference to "Articles 15 and 17" in the present Article 19, which shall become Article 22, shall be changed to "Articles 18 and 20."

Article VI

Chapter IV entitled "Pacific Settlement of Disputes" shall become Chapter V having the same title and consisting of the present Articles 20 to 23, inclusive, which shall become Articles 23 to 26, respectively.

Article VII

Chapter V entitled "Collective Security" shall become Chapter VI having the same title and consisting of the present Articles 24 and 25, which shall become Articles 27 and 28, respectively.

Article VIII

Chapter VI entitled "Economic Standards" shall be replaced by a Chapter VII having the same title and consisting of Articles 29 to 42, inclusive, which shall read as follows:

Article 29

The Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and co-operation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure social justice in the Hemisphere and dynamic and balanced economic development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security.

Article 30

The Member States pledge themselves to mobilize their own national human and material resources through suitable programs, and recognize the importance of operating within an efficient domestic structure, as fundamental conditions for their economic and social progress and for assuring effective inter-American cooperation.

Article 31

To accelerate their economic and social development, in accordance with their own methods and procedures and within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system, the Member States agree to dedicate every effort to achieve the following basic goals:

- (a) Substantial and self-sustained increase in the per capita national product;
- (b) Equitable distribution of national income;
- (c) Adequate and equitable systems of taxation;
- (d) Modernization of rural life and reforms leading to equitable and efficient land-tenure systems, increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of undeveloped land, diversification of production, and improved processing and marketing systems for agricultural products; and the strengthening

and expansion of facilities to attain these ends;

(e) Accelerated and diversified industrialization, especially of capital and intermediate goods;

(f) Stability in the domestic price levels, compatible with sustained economic development and the attainment of social justice;

(g) Fair wages, employment, opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all;

(h) Rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all;

(i) Protection of man's potential through the extension and application of modern medical science;

(j) Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food;

(k) Adequate housing for all sectors of the population;

(l) Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life;

(m) Promotion of private initiative and investment in harmony with action in the public sector; and

(n) Expansion and diversification of exports.

Article 32

In order to attain the objectives set forth in this Chapter, the Member States agree to cooperate with one another, in the broadest spirit of inter-American solidarity, as far as their resources may permit and their laws may provide.

Article 33

To attain balanced and sustained development as soon as feasible, the Member States agree that the resources made available from time to time by each, in accordance with the preceding Article, should be provided under flexible conditions and in support of the national and multinational programs and efforts undertaken to meet the needs of the assisted country, giving special attention to the relatively less-developed countries.

They will seek, under similar conditions and for similar purposes, financial and technical cooperation from sources outside the Hemisphere and from international institutions.

Article 34

The Member States should make every effort to avoid policies, actions, or measures that have serious adverse effects on the economic or social development of another Member State.

Article 35

The Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State.

Article 36

The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws.

Article 37

The Member States, recognizing the close interdependence between foreign trade and economic and social development, should make individual and united efforts to bring about the following:

- (a) Reduction or elimination, by importing countries, of tariff and nontariff barriers that affect the exports of the Members of the Organization, except when such barriers are applied in order to diversify the economic structure, to speed up the development of the less-developed Member States or to intensify their process of economic integration, or when they are related to national security or to the needs for economic balance;

(b) Maintenance of continuity in their economic and social development by means of:

- i. Improved conditions for trade in basic commodities through international agreements, where appropriate; orderly marketing procedures that avoid the disruption of markets; and other measures designed to promote the expansion of markets, and to obtain dependable incomes for producers, adequate and dependable supplies for consumers, and stable prices that are both remunerative to producers and fair to consumers;

- ii. Improved international financial co-operation and the adoption of other means for lessening the adverse impact of sharp fluctuations in export earnings experienced by the countries exporting basic commodities; and

- iii. Diversification of exports and expansion of export opportunities for manufactured and semimanufactured products from the developing countries by promoting and strengthening national and multinational institutions and arrangements established for these purposes.

Article 38

The Member States reaffirm the principle that when the more-developed countries grant concessions in international trade agreements that lower or eliminate tariffs or other barriers to foreign trade so that they benefit the less-developed countries, they should not expect reciprocal concessions from those countries that are incompatible with their economic development, financial, and trade needs.

Article 39

The Member States, in order to accelerate their economic development, regional integration, and the expansion and improvement of the conditions of their commerce, shall promote improvement and coordination of transportation and communication in the developing countries and among the Member States.

Article 40

The Member States recognize that integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere is one of the objectives of the inter-American system and, therefore, shall orient their efforts and take the necessary measures to accelerate the integration process, with a view to establishing a Latin American common market in the shortest possible time.

Article 41

In order to strengthen and accelerate integration in all its aspects, the Member States agree to give adequate priority to the preparation and carrying out of multinational projects and to their financing, as well as to encourage economic and financial institutions of the inter-American system to continue giving their broadest support to regional integration institutions and programs.

Article 42

The Member States agree that technical and financial cooperation that seeks to promote regional economic integration should be based on the principle of harmonious, balanced, and efficient development, with particular attention to the relatively less-developed countries, so that it may be a decisive factor that will enable them to promote, with their own efforts, the improved development of their infrastructure programs, new lines of production, and export diversification.

Article IX

Chapter VII entitled "Social Standards" shall be replaced by a Chapter VIII having the same title and consisting of Articles 43 and 44, which shall read as follows:

Article 43

The Member States, convinced that man can only achieve the full realization of his aspirations within a just social order, along

with economic development and true peace, agree to dedicate every effort to the application of the following principles and mechanisms:

(a) All human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security;

(b) Work is a right and a social duty, it gives dignity to the one who performs it, and it should be performed under conditions, including a system of fair wages, that ensure life, health, and a decent standard of living for the worker and his family, both during his working years and in his old age, or when any circumstance deprives him of the possibility of working;

(c) Employers and workers, both rural and urban, have the right to associate themselves freely for the defense and promotion of their interests, including the right to collective bargaining and the workers' right to strike, and recognition of the juridical personality of associations and the protection of their freedom and independence, all in accordance with applicable laws;

(d) Fair and efficient systems and procedures for consultation and collaboration among the sectors of production, with due regard for safeguarding the interests of the entire society;

(e) The operation of systems of public administration, banking and credit, enterprise, and distribution and sales, in such a way, in harmony with the private sector, as to meet the requirements and interests of the community;

(f) The incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system. The encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community;

(g) Recognition of the importance of the contribution of organizations such as labor unions, cooperatives, and cultural, professional, business, neighborhood, and community associations to the life of the society and to the development process;

(h) Development of an efficient social security policy; and

(i) Adequate provision for all persons to have due legal aid in order to secure their rights.

Article 44

The Member States recognize that, in order to facilitate the process of Latin American regional integration, it is necessary to harmonize the social legislation of the developing countries, especially in the labor and social security fields, so that the rights of the workers shall be equally protected, and they agree to make the greatest efforts possible to achieve this goal.

Article X

Chapter VIII entitled "Cultural Standards" shall be replaced by a Chapter IX entitled "Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Standards" and consisting of Articles 45 to 50, inclusive, which shall read as follows:

Article 45

The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, and culture, oriented toward the over-all improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress.

Article 46

The Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, to promote scientific research, and to en-

courage technological progress. They consider themselves individually and jointly bound to preserve and enrich the cultural heritage of the American peoples.

Article 47

The Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to ensure the effective exercise of the right to education, on the following bases:

(a) Elementary education, compulsory for children of school age, shall also be offered to all others who can benefit from it. When provided by the State it shall be without charge;

(b) Middle-level education shall be extended progressively to as much of the population as possible, with a view to social improvement. It shall be diversified in such a way that it meets the development needs of each country without prejudice to providing a general education; and

(c) Higher education shall be available to all, provided that, in order to maintain its high level, the corresponding regulatory or academic standards are met.

Article 48

The Member States will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational education systems, and will ensure that the benefits of culture will be available to the entire population. They will promote the use of all information media to fulfill these aims.

Article 49

The Member States will develop science and technology through educational and research institutions and through expanded information programs. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force.

Article 50

The Member States, with due respect for the individuality of each of them, agree to promote cultural exchange as an effective means of consolidating inter-American understanding; and they recognize that regional integration programs should be strengthened by close ties in the fields of education, science, and culture.

Article XI

Part Two of the Charter shall consist of Chapters X to XXI, inclusive, in accordance with Articles XII to XVIII of the present Protocol.

Article XII

Chapter IX entitled "The Organs" shall become Chapter X having the same title and consisting of Article 51, which shall read as follows:

Article 51

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of:

- (a) The General Assembly;
- (b) The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs;
- (c) The Councils;
- (d) The Inter-American Juridical Committee;
- (e) The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights;
- (f) The General Secretariat;
- (g) The Specialized Conferences; and
- (h) The Specialized Organizations.

There may be established, in addition to those provided for in the Charter and in accordance with the provisions thereof, such subsidiary organs, agencies, and other entities as are considered necessary.

Article XIII

Chapter X entitled "The Inter-American Conference" shall be replaced by a Chapter XI entitled "The General Assembly" and consisting of Articles 52 to 58, inclusive, which shall read as follows:

Article 52

The General Assembly is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It has as its principal powers, in addition to such others as are assigned to it by the Charter, the following:

(a) To decide the general action and policy of the Organization, determine the structure and functions of its organs, and consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American States;

(b) To establish measures for coordinating the activities of the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization among themselves and such activities with those of the other institutions of the Inter-American system;

(c) To strengthen and coordinate cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

(d) To promote collaboration, especially in the economic, social, and cultural fields, with other international organizations whose purposes are similar to those of the Organization of American States;

(e) To approve the program-budget of the Organization and determine the quotas of the Member States;

(f) To consider the annual and special reports that shall be presented to it by the organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system;

(g) To adopt general standards to govern the operations of the General Secretariat; and

(h) To adopt its own rules of procedure and, by a two-thirds vote, its agenda.

The General Assembly shall exercise its powers in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and of other inter-American treaties.

Article 53

The General Assembly shall establish the bases for fixing the quota that each Government is to contribute to the maintenance of the Organization, taking into account the ability to pay of the respective countries and their determination to contribute in an equitable manner. Decisions on budgetary matters require the approval of two-thirds of the Member States.

Article 54

All Member States have the right to be represented in the General Assembly. Each State has the right to one vote.

Article 55

The General Assembly shall convene annually during the period determined by the rules of procedure and at a place selected in accordance with the principle of rotation. At each regular session the date and place of the next regular session shall be determined, in accordance with the rules of procedure.

If for any reason the General Assembly cannot be held at the place chosen, it shall meet at the General Secretariat, unless one of the Member States should make a timely offer of a site in its territory, in which case the Permanent Council of the Organization may agree that the General Assembly will meet in that place.

Article 56

In special circumstances and with the approval of two thirds of the Member States, the Permanent Council shall convoke a special session of the General Assembly.

Article 57

Decisions of the General Assembly shall be adopted by the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the Member States, except in those cases that require a two-thirds vote as provided in the Charter or as may be provided by the General Assembly in its rules of procedure.

Article 58

There shall be a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly, composed of repre-

sentatives of all the Member States, which shall:

(a) Prepare the draft agenda of each session of the General Assembly;

(b) Review the proposed program-budget and the draft resolution on quotas, and present to the General Assembly a report thereon containing the recommendations it considers appropriate; and

(c) Carry out such other functions as the General Assembly may assign to it.

The draft agenda and the report shall, in due course, be transmitted to the Governments of the Member States.

Article XIV

Chapter XI entitled "The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs" shall become Chapter XII having the same title and consisting of the present Articles 39 to 47, inclusive, which shall become Articles 59 to 67, respectively.

The word "program" shall be replaced by the word "agenda" in the present Article 41 that becomes Article 61.

Article XV

Chapter XII entitled "The Council" shall be replaced by Chapters XIII to XVIII, inclusive, as follows: a Chapter XIII entitled "The Councils of the Organization; Common Provisions" and consisting of Articles 68 to 77, inclusive; a Chapter XIV entitled "The Permanent Council of the Organization" and consisting of Articles 78 to 92, inclusive (the present Article 52 shall become Article 81, and the reference therein to "Article 43" shall be amended to read "Article 63"); a Chapter XV entitled "The Inter-American Economic and Social Council" and consisting of Articles 93 to 98, inclusive; a Chapter XVI entitled "The Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture" and consisting of Articles 99 to 104, inclusive; a Chapter XVII entitled "The Inter-American Juridical Committee" and consisting of Articles 105 to 111, inclusive; and a Chapter XVIII entitled "The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights" and consisting of Article 112.

Articles 68 to 80, inclusive, and Articles 82 to 112, inclusive, shall read as follows:

Article 68

The Permanent Council of the Organization, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture are directly responsible to the General Assembly and each has the authority granted to it in the Charter and other inter-American instruments, as well as the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly and the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Article 69

All Member States have the right to be represented on each of the Councils. Each State has the right to one vote.

Article 70

The Councils may, within the limits of the Charter and other inter-American instruments, make recommendations on matters within their authority.

Article 71

The Councils, on matters within their respective competence, may present to the General Assembly studies and proposals, drafts of international instruments, and proposals on the holding of specialized conferences, on the creation, modification, or elimination of specialized organizations and other inter-American agencies, as well as on the coordination of their activities. The Councils may also present studies, proposals, and drafts of international instruments to the Specialized Conferences.

Article 72

Each Council may, in urgent cases, convene Specialized Conferences on matters within its competence, after consulting with the Member States and without having to re-

sort to the procedure provided for in Article 128.

Article 73

The Councils, to the extent of their ability, and with the cooperation of the General Secretariat, shall render to the Governments such specialized services as the latter may request.

Article 74

Each Council has the authority to require the other Councils, as well as the subsidiary organs and agencies responsible to them, to provide it with information and advisory services on matters within their respective spheres of competence. The Councils may also request the same services from the other agencies of the inter-American system.

Article 75

With the prior approval of the General Assembly, the Councils may establish the subsidiary organs and the agencies that they consider advisable for the better performance of their duties. When the General Assembly is not in session, the aforesaid organs or agencies may be established provisionally by the corresponding Council. In constituting the membership of these bodies, the Councils, insofar as possible, shall follow the criteria of rotation and equitable geographic representation.

Article 76

The Councils may hold meetings in any Member State, when they find it advisable and with the prior consent of the Government concerned.

Article 77

Each Council shall prepare its own statutes and submit them to the General Assembly for approval. It shall approve its own rules of procedure and those of its subsidiary organs, agencies, and committees.

Article 78

The Permanent Council of the Organization is composed of one representative of each Member State, especially appointed by the respective Government, with the rank of ambassador. Each Government may accredit an acting representative, as well as such alternates and advisers as it considers necessary.

Article 79

The office of Chairman of the Permanent Council shall be held by each of the representatives, in turn, following the alphabetic order in Spanish of the names of their respective countries. The office of Vice Chairman shall be filled in the same way, following reverse alphabetic order.

The Chairman and the Vice Chairman shall hold office for a term of not more than six months, which shall be determined by the statutes.

Article 80

Within the limits of the Charter and of inter-American treaties and agreements, the Permanent Council takes cognizance of any matter referred to it by the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Article 82

The Permanent Council shall keep vigilance over the maintenance of friendly relations among the Member States, and for that purpose shall effectively assist them in the peaceful settlement of their disputes, in accordance with the following provisions:

Article 83

To assist the Permanent Council in the exercise of these powers, an Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement shall be established, which shall function as a subsidiary organ of the Council. The statutes of the Committee shall be prepared by the Council and approved by the General Assembly.

Article 84

The parties to a dispute may resort to the Permanent Council to obtain its good offices.

In such a case the Council shall have authority to assist the parties and to recommend the procedures it considers suitable for the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

If the parties so wish, the Chairman of the Council shall refer the dispute directly to the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement.

Article 85

In the exercise of these powers, the Permanent Council, through the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement or by any other means, may ascertain the facts in the dispute, and may do so in the territory of any of the parties with the consent of the Government concerned.

Article 86

Any party to a dispute in which none of the peaceful procedures set forth in Article 24 of the Charter is being followed may appeal to the Permanent Council to take cognizance of the dispute.

The Council shall immediately refer the request to the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement, which shall consider whether or not the matter is within its competence and, if it deems it appropriate, shall offer its good offices to the other party or parties. Once these are accepted, the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement may assist the parties and recommend the procedures that it considers suitable for the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

In the exercise of these powers, the Committee may carry out an investigation of the facts in the dispute, and may do so in the territory of any of the parties with the consent of the Government concerned.

Article 87

If one of the parties should refuse the offer, the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement shall limit itself to informing the Permanent Council, without prejudice to its taking steps to restore relations between the parties, if they were interrupted, or to reestablish harmony between them.

Article 88

Once such a report is received, the Permanent Council may make suggestions for bringing the parties together for the purpose of Article 87 and, if it considers it necessary, it may urge the parties to avoid any action that might aggravate the dispute.

If one of the parties should continue to refuse the good offices of the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement or of the Council, the Council shall limit itself to submitting a report to the General Assembly.

Article 89

The Permanent Council, in the exercise of these functions, shall take its decisions by affirmative vote of two thirds of its members, excluding the parties to the dispute, except for such decisions as the rules of procedure provide shall be adopted by a simple majority.

Article 90

In performing their functions with respect to the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement shall observe the provisions of the Charter and the principles and standards of international law, as well as take into account the existence of treaties in force between the parties.

Article 91

The Permanent Council shall also:

(a) Carry out those decisions of the General Assembly or of the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs the implementation of which has not been assigned to any other body;

(b) Watch over the observance of the standards governing the operation of the General Secretariat and, when the General Assembly is not in session, adopt provisions of a regulatory nature that enable the Gen-

eral Secretariat to carry out its administrative functions;

(c) Act as the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly, in accordance with the terms of Article 58 of the Charter, unless the General Assembly should decide otherwise;

(d) Prepare, at the request of the Member States and with the cooperation of the appropriate organs of the Organization, draft agreements to promote and facilitate cooperation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations or between the Organization and other American agencies of recognized international standing. These draft agreements shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval;

(e) Submit recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to the functioning of the Organization and the coordination of its subsidiary organs, agencies, and committees;

(f) Present to the General Assembly any observations it may have regarding the reports of the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; and

(g) Perform the other functions assigned to it in the Charter.

Article 92

The Permanent Council and the General Secretariat shall have the same seat.

Article 93

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council is composed of one principal representative, of the highest rank, of each Member State, especially appointed by the respective Government.

Article 94

The purpose of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council is to promote cooperation among the American countries in order to attain accelerated economic and social development, in accordance with the standards set forth in Chapters VII and VIII.

Article 95

To achieve its purpose the Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall:

(a) Recommend programs and courses of action and periodically study and evaluate the efforts undertaken by the Member States;

(b) Promote and coordinate all economic and social activities of the Organization;

(c) Coordinate its activities with those of the other Councils of the Organization;

(d) Establish cooperative relations with the corresponding organs of the United Nations and with other national and international agencies, especially with regard to coordination of inter-American technical assistance programs; and

(e) Promote the solution of the cases contemplated in Article 35 of the Charter, establishing the appropriate procedure.

Article 96

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall hold at least one meeting each year at the ministerial level. It shall also meet when convoked by the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, at its own initiative, or for the cases contemplated in Article 35 of the Charter.

Article 97

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall have a Permanent Executive Committee, composed of a Chairman and no less than seven other members, selected by the Council for terms to be established in the statutes of the Council. Each member shall have the right to one vote. The principles of equitable geographic representation and of rotation shall be taken into account, insofar as possible, in the election of members. The Permanent Executive Committee represents all of the Member States of the Organization.

Article 98

The Permanent Executive Committee shall perform the tasks assigned to it by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the general standards established by the Council.

Article 99

The Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture is composed of one principal representative, of the highest rank, of each Member State, especially appointed by the respective Government.

Article 100

The purpose of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture is to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Americas through educational, scientific, and cultural cooperation and exchange between Member States, in order to raise the cultural level of the peoples, reaffirm their dignity as individuals, prepare them fully for the tasks of progress, and strengthen the devotion to peace, democracy, and social justice that has characterized their evolution.

Article 101

To accomplish its purpose the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture shall:

(a) Promote and coordinate the educational, scientific, and cultural activities of the Organization;

(b) Adopt or recommend pertinent measures to give effect to the standards contained in Chapter IX of the Charter;

(c) Support individual or collective efforts of the Member States to improve and extend education at all levels, giving special attention to efforts directed toward community development;

(d) Recommend and encourage the adoption of special educational programs directed toward integrating all sectors of the population into their respective national cultures;

(e) Stimulate and support scientific and technological education and research, especially when these relate to national development plans;

(f) Foster the exchange of professors, research workers, technicians, and students, as well as of study materials; and encourage the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements on the progressive coordination of curricula at all educational levels and on the validity and equivalence of certificates and degrees;

(g) Promote the education of the American peoples with a view to harmonious international relations and a better understanding of the historical and cultural origins of the Americas, in order to stress and preserve their common values and destiny;

(h) Systematically encourage intellectual and artistic creativity, the exchange of cultural works and folklore, as well as the interrelationships of the different cultural regions of the Americas;

(i) Foster cooperation and technical assistance for protecting, preserving, and increasing the cultural heritage of the Hemisphere;

(j) Coordinate its activities with those of the other Councils. In harmony with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, encourage the interrelationship of programs for promoting education, science, and culture with national development and regional integration programs;

(k) Establish cooperative relations with the corresponding organs of the United Nations and with other national and international bodies;

(l) Strengthen the civic conscience of the American peoples, as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man;

(m) Recommend appropriate procedures for intensifying integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere by means of

efforts and programs in the fields of education, science, and culture; and

(n) Study and evaluate periodically the efforts made by the Member States in the fields of education, science, and culture.

Article 102

The Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture shall hold at least one meeting each year at the ministerial level. It shall also meet when convoked by the General Assembly, by the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or at its own initiative.

Article 103

The Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture shall have a Permanent Executive Committee, composed of a Chairman and no less than seven other members, elected by the Council for terms to be established in the statutes of the Council. Each member shall have the right to one vote. The principles of equitable geographic representation and of rotation shall be taken into account, insofar as possible, in the election of members. The Permanent Executive Committee represents all of the Member States of the Organization.

Article 104

The Permanent Executive Committee shall perform the tasks assigned to it by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture, in accordance with the general standards established by the Council.

Article 105

The purpose of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is to serve the Organization as an advisory body on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and the codification of international law; and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere and, insofar as may appear desirable, the possibility of attaining uniformity in their legislation.

Article 106

The Inter-American Juridical Committee shall undertake the studies and preparatory work assigned to it by the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the Councils of the Organization. It may also, on its own initiative, undertake such studies and preparatory work as it considers advisable, and suggest the holding of specialized juridical conferences.

Article 107

The Inter-American Juridical Committee shall be composed of eleven jurists, nationals of Member States, elected by the General Assembly for a period of four years from panels of three candidates presented by Member States. In the election, a system shall be used that takes into account partial replacement of membership and, insofar as possible, equitable geographic representation. No two members of the Committee may be nationals of the same State. Vacancies that occur shall be filled in the manner set forth above.

Article 108

The Inter-American Juridical Committee represents all of the Member States of the Organization, and has the broadest possible technical autonomy.

Article 109

The Inter-American Juridical Committee shall establish cooperative relations with universities, institutes, and other teaching centers, as well as with national and international committees and entities devoted to study, research, teaching, or dissemination of information on juridical matters of international interest.

Article 110

The Inter-American Juridical Committee shall draft its statutes, which shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 111

The seat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee shall be the city of Rio de Janeiro but in special cases the Committee may meet at any other place that may be designated, after consultation with the Member State concerned.

Article 112

There shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters.

An inter-American convention on human rights shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission, as well as those of other organs responsible for these matters.

Article XVI

Chapter XIII entitled "The Pan American Union" shall be replaced by a Chapter XIX entitled "The General Secretariat" which shall consist of Articles 113 to 127, inclusive. The present Article 92 shall become Article 127.

Articles 113 to 126, inclusive, shall read as follows:

Article 113

The General Secretariat is the central and permanent organ of the Organization of American States. It shall perform the functions assigned to it in the Charter, in other inter-American treaties and agreements, and by the General Assembly, and shall carry out the duties entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the Councils.

Article 114

The Secretary General of the Organization shall be elected by the General Assembly for a five-year term and may not be reelected more than once or succeeded by a person of the same nationality. In the event that the office of Secretary General becomes vacant, the Assistant Secretary General shall assume his duties until the General Assembly shall elect a new Secretary General for a full term.

Article 115

The Secretary General shall direct the General Secretariat be the legal representative thereof, and, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 91.b, be responsible to the General Assembly for the proper fulfillment of the obligations and functions of the General Secretariat.

Article 116

The Secretary General, or his representative, participates with voice but without vote in all meetings of the Organization.

Article 117

The General Secretariat shall promote economic, social, juridical, educational, scientific, and cultural relations among all the Member States of the Organization, in keeping with the actions and policies decided upon by the General Assembly and with the pertinent decisions of the Councils.

Article 118

The General Secretariat shall also perform the following functions:

(a) Transmit *ex officio* to the Member States notice of the convocation of the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture, and the Specialized Conferences;

(b) Advise the other organs, when appropriate, in the preparation of agenda and rules of procedure;

(c) Prepare the proposed program-budget of the Organization on the basis of programs adopted by the Councils, agencies, and entities whose expenses should be included in the program-budget and, after consultation with the Councils or their permanent committees, submit it to the Preparatory Com-

mittee of the General Assembly and then to the Assembly itself;

(d) Provide, on a permanent basis, adequate secretariat services for the General Assembly and the other organs, and carry out their directives and assignments. To the extent of its ability, provide services for the other meetings of the Organization;

(e) Serve as custodian of the documents and archives of the Inter-American Conferences, the General Assembly, the Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Councils, and the Specialized Conferences;

(f) Serve as depository of inter-American treaties and agreements, as well as of the instruments of ratification thereof;

(g) Submit to the General Assembly at each regular session an annual report on the activities of the Organization and its financial condition; and

(h) Establish relations of cooperation, in accordance with decisions reached by the General Assembly or the Councils, with the Specialized Organizations as well as other national and international organizations.

Article 119

The Secretary General shall:

(a) Establish such offices of the General Secretariat as are necessary to accomplish its purposes; and

(b) Determine the number of officers and employees of the General Secretariat, appoint them, regulate their powers and duties, and fix their remuneration.

The Secretary General shall exercise this authority in accordance with such general standards and budgetary provisions as may be established by the General Assembly.

Article 120

The Assistant Secretary General shall be elected by the General Assembly for a five-year term and may not be reelected more than once or succeeded by a person of the same nationality. In the event that the office of Assistant Secretary General becomes vacant, the Permanent Council shall elect a substitute to hold that office until the General Assembly shall elect a new Assistant Secretary General for a full term.

Article 121

The Assistant Secretary General shall be the Secretary of the Permanent Council. He shall serve as advisory officer to the Secretary General and shall act as his delegate in all matters that the Secretary General may entrust to him. During the temporary absence or disability of the Secretary General the Assistant Secretary General shall perform his functions.

The Secretary General and the Assistant Secretary General shall be of different nationalities.

Article 122

The General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote of the Member States, may remove the Secretary General or the Assistant Secretary General, or both, whenever the proper functioning of the Organization so demands.

Article 123

The Secretary General shall appoint, with the approval of the respective Council, the Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Secretary for Education, Science, and Culture, who shall also be the secretaries of the respective Councils.

Article 124

In the performance of their duties, the Secretary General and the personnel of the Secretariat shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority outside the Organization, and shall refrain from any action that may be incompatible with their position as international officers responsible only to the Organization.

Article 125

The Member States pledge themselves to respect the exclusively international char-

acter of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the personnel of the General Secretariat, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

Article 126

In selecting the personnel of the General Secretariat, first consideration shall be given to efficiency, competence, and integrity; but at the same time, in the recruitment of personnel of all ranks, importance shall be given to the necessity of obtaining as wide a geographic representation as possible.

Article XVII

Chapter XIV entitled "The Specialized Conferences," shall be replaced by a Chapter XX having the same title and consisting of Articles 128 and 129, which shall read as follows:

Article 128

The Specialized Conferences are intergovernmental meetings to deal with special technical matters or to develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation. They shall be held when either the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs so decides, on its own initiative or at the request of one of the Councils or Specialized Organizations.

Article 129

The agenda and rules of procedure of the Specialized Conferences shall be prepared by the Councils or Specialized Organizations concerned and shall be submitted to the Governments of the Member States for consideration.

Article XVIII

Chapter XV entitled "The Specialized Organizations" shall be replaced by a Chapter XXI having the same title and consisting of Articles 130 to 136, inclusive. The present Articles 95 and 100 shall become Articles 130 and 135, respectively.

Articles 131, 132, 133, 134, and 136 shall read as follows:

Article 131

The General Secretariat shall maintain a register of the organizations that fulfill the conditions set forth in the foregoing Article, as determined by the General Assembly after a report from the Council concerned.

Article 132

The Specialized Organizations shall enjoy the fullest technical autonomy, but they shall take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Councils, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Article 133

The Specialized Organizations shall transmit to the General Assembly annual reports on the progress of their work and on their annual budgets and expenses.

Article 134

Relations that should exist between the Specialized Organizations and the Organization shall be defined by means of agreements concluded between each organization and the Secretary General, with the authorization of the General Assembly.

Article 136

In determining the location of the Specialized Organizations consideration shall be given to the interest of all of the Member States and to the desirability of selecting the seats of these organizations on the basis of a geographic representation as equitable as possible.

Article XIX

Part Three of the Charter shall consist of Chapters XXII to XXV, inclusive, in accordance with Articles XX to XXIII of the present Protocol.

Article XX

Chapter XVI entitled "The United Nations" shall become Chapter XXII having the same title and consisting of the present Article 102, which shall become Article 137.

Article XXI

Chapter XVII entitled "Miscellaneous Provisions" shall be replaced by Chapter XXIII having the same title and consisting of Articles 138 to 143, inclusive. The present Articles 103 and 106 shall become Articles 139 and 142, respectively.

Articles 138, 140, 141, and 143 shall read as follows:

Article 138

Attendance at meetings of the permanent organs of the Organization of American States or at the conferences and meetings provided for in the Charter, or held under the auspices of the Organization, shall be in accordance with the multilateral character of the aforesaid organs, conferences, and meetings and shall not depend on the bilateral relations between the Government of any Member State and the Government of the host country.

Article 140

The representatives of the Member States on the organs of the Organization, the personnel of their delegations, as well as the Secretary General and the Assistant Secretary General shall enjoy the privileges and immunities corresponding to their positions and necessary for the independent performance of their duties.

Article 141

The juridical status of the Specialized Organizations, and the privileges and immunities that should be granted to them and to their personnel, as well as to the officials of the General Secretariat, shall be determined in a multilateral agreement. The foregoing shall not preclude, when it is considered necessary, the concluding of bilateral agreements.

Article 143

The Organization of American States does not allow any restriction based on race, creed, or sex, with respect to eligibility to participate in the activities of the Organization and to hold positions therein.

Article XXII

Chapter XVIII entitled "Ratification and Entry into Force" shall become Chapter XXIV having the same title and consisting of the present Articles 108 to 112, inclusive, which shall become Articles 144 to 148, respectively; but the reference to "Article 109" in the present Article 111, which shall become Article 147, shall be changed to "Article 145".

Article XXIII

A new Chapter XXV entitled "Transitory Provisions" and consisting of Articles 149 and 150 shall be inserted in the Charter and shall read as follows:

Article 149

The Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress shall act as the permanent executive committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council as long as the Alliance is in operation.

Article 150

Until the Inter-American convention on human rights, referred to in Chapter XVIII, enters into force, the present Inter-American Commission on Human Rights shall keep vigilance over the observance of human rights.

Article XXIV

The terms "General Assembly", "Permanent Council of the Organization" or "Permanent Council", and "General Secretariat", shall be substituted, as the case may be, for the terms "Inter-American Conference", "Council of the Organization" or "Council", and "Pan American Union", wherever the latter terms appear in those Articles of the Charter that have not been eliminated or specifically amended by the present Protocol. In the English text of such articles the terms "Hemisphere" and "hemispheric" shall

be substituted for "continent" and "continental".

Article XXV

The present Protocol shall remain open for signature by the American States and shall be ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument, the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to the Governments for purposes of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the General Secretariat, which shall notify the signatory States of each such deposit.

Article XXVI

The present Protocol shall enter into force among the ratifying States when two thirds of the States signatory to the Charter have deposited their instruments of ratification. It shall enter into force with respect to the remaining States in the order in which they deposit their instruments of ratification.

Article XXVII

The present Protocol shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the General Secretariat of the Organization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, whose full powers have been found to be in good and due form, sign the present Protocol, which shall be known as the "Protocol of Buenos Aires", at city of Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina, this twenty-seventh day of February of the year one thousand nine hundred sixty-seven.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATION OF ECUADOR

The Delegation of Ecuador, drawing its inspiration from the devotion of the people and the Government of Ecuador to peace and law, states for the record that the provisions approved with respect to peaceful settlement of disputes do not carry out the purpose of Resolution XIII of the Second Special Inter-American Conference, and that the Permanent Council has not been given sufficient powers to aid the Member States effectively in the peaceful settlement of their disputes.

The Delegation of Ecuador signs this Protocol of Amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States in the understanding that none of its provisions in any way limits the right of the Member States to take their disputes, whatever their nature and the subject they deal with, to the Organization, so that it may assist the parties and recommend the suitable procedures for peaceful settlement thereof.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATION OF PANAMA

The Delegation of Panama, upon signing the Protocol of Amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States, states that it does so in the understanding that none of its provisions limits or in any way impedes the right of Panama to bring before the Organization any conflict or dispute that may have arisen with another Member State to which a just solution has not been given within a reasonable period after applying, without positive results, any of the procedures for peaceful settlement set forth in Article 21 of the present Charter.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATION OF ARGENTINA

On signing the present Protocol, the Argentine Republic reiterates its firm conviction that the amendments introduced in the Charter of the OAS do not duly cover the requirements of the Organization, inasmuch as its basic instrument should contain, in addition to the organic, economic, social, and cultural standards, the essential provisions that would make the security system of the Hemisphere effective.

For Guatemala:

EMILIO ARENALES CATALÁN
FRANCISCO LINARES ARANDA

ADOLFO MOLINA ORANTES
LUIS CORONADO LIRA
GUSTAVO SANTISO GÁLVEZ
ZELAYA CORONADO
ENRIQUE CLAVERIE

For Peru:

JORGE VÁZQUEZ SALAS
DAVID AGUILAR CORNEJO
G. HOYOS
JAVIER CORREA ELÍAS
EDGARDO LLOSA
JUAN MIGUEL BAKULA PATIÑO
ALVARO REY DE CASTRO
M. F. MAURTUÁ LARA

For Colombia:

GERMÁN ZEA
ALFONSO VÁZQUEZ CARRIZOSA
HÉCTOR CHARRY SAMPER
JAIME POSADA
DANIEL HENAO HENAO

For Brazil:

JURACY MAGALHÃES
ILMAR PENNA MARINHO
M. A. DE PIMENTEL BRANÃO
ALEXANDRINO PAULA FREITAS SERPA
JOSÉ AUGUSTO DE MACEDO SOARES
C. GARCIA DE SOUZA
WANDERLINO MARIZ DE OLIVEIRA
SOBRINHO

For Paraguay:

RAUL SAPENA PASTOR
JUAN PLATE
ANIBAL MESQUITA VERA
C PAPPALARIO Z
ROQUE J. YÓDICE CODAS
L GONZÁLEZ A

For Nicaragua:

ALFONSO ORTEGA-URBINA
GUILLERMO SEVILLA-SACASA
RICARDO PARRALES S
FRANCISCO GAITÁN C

For El Salvador:

ROBERTO E QUIRÓS
ARMANDO PENA Q.
CARLOS A. SIRI

For Venezuela:

IGNACIO IRIBARREN BORGES

For Ecuador:

JORGE CARRERA ANDRADE
For the United States of America:
ELLSWORTH BUNKER
EDWIN M. MARTIN
SOL M. LINOWITZ
LINCOLN GORDON

For Honduras:

TIBURCIO CAÍAS C
VIRGILIO R. GÁLVEZ
SANTIAGO FLORES OCHOA
For the Dominican Republic:
E. DEL ROSARIO C.

For Panama:

D. FERNANDO ELETÁ A.
EDUARDO RITTER A.
J M SÁNCHEZ
R. OZORES

For Bolivia:

ALBERTO CRESPO

For Costa Rica:

FERNANDO LARA

For Uruguay:

LUIS VIDAL ZAGLIO
H GROS ESPIELL
H FERNÁNDEZ ARTUCCIO
AURELIANO AGUIRRE
JORGE ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO
EMILIO W. ORIBE
B. BRUM
ENRIQUE FERRI

For Haiti:

MARCEL ANTOINE
GERARD BOUCHETTE
MARCELINE ANTOINE

For Mexico:

ANTONIO CARRILLO F
RAFAEL DE LA COLINA
FRANCISCO G DE LA VEGA
V SÁNCHEZ GAVITO
ISMAEL MORENO
D L ARRETA MATEOS
J FAESLER
PETRICIOLI

For Chile:
GABRIEL VALDÉS S
For Argentina:
N C MENDEZ
C M GELLY Y OBES
J A MAZZINGHI
P SANTOS MUÑOZ
EDUARDO A ROCA

I hereby certify that the foregoing document is a true and faithful copy of the original of the Protocol of Amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States "Protocol of Buenos Aires", signed at the Third Special Inter-American Conference, Buenos Aires, Argentina, February 27, 1967, March 30, 1967.

WILLIAM SANDERS,
Assistant Secretary General of the
Organization of American States.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, has the treaty been laid before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution of ratification has not been laid before the Senate; the treaty is pending.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I want to say just a few words in explanation of it.

Mr. President, first, I make a parliamentary inquiry. Would it be in order to vote on the resolution of ratification on Wednesday next?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, it would be.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the protocol of amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States—Executive L, 90th Congress, first session—having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without reservations and recommends that the Senate give its advice and consent to ratification.

1. MAIN PURPOSE

The main purpose of this protocol to the Charter of the Organization of American States is to make substantial revisions in the OAS structure and in the powers of certain OAS organs, all with a view to increasing the capacity of the OAS to function more effectively.

2. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

The amendments are the result of a long negotiating process which began with the Second Special Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro in November 1965, and culminated at the Third Special Inter-American Conference in Buenos Aires in February 1967. The amendments were submitted to the Senate by the President June 12, 1967. On February 6, 1968, they were the subject of a public hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee, at which time they were supported, on behalf of the administration, by U.S. Ambassador to the OAS, Sol M. Linowitz. On April 3, the committee considered the matter in executive session and ordered the

amendments favorably reported to the Senate.

During the process of negotiation, the Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs held several consultations with officials of the Department of State. The subcommittee was particularly concerned to avoid anything which might appear to be a treaty commitment to a foreign aid program, and members of the subcommittee participated actively in drafting the provisions on economic and social standards which were finally agreed to with modifications.

Aside from the new economic and social provisions, the amendments upgrade the status of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture—corresponding to the present Inter-American Cultural Council.

The powers of the Council of the OAS, which will henceforth be called the Permanent Council of the Organization, are also expanded somewhat. It is made the executive body for any decisions of the General Assembly or of Foreign Ministers meetings not entrusted to other bodies, and its authority is slightly broadened in the field of pacific settlement of disputes.

The Inter-American Conference, which is supposed to meet every 5 years but in fact has not met since 1954, is replaced by a General Assembly which will meet annually.

The term of the Secretary General is reduced from 10 years with no reelection to 5 years with reelection for one term, and the General Secretariat is given more explicit budgetmaking powers.

Finally, the amendments would write into the charter, with only slight changes, the procedure for admitting new members of the OAS as agreed on at the Washington Foreign Ministers Conference in December 1964.

Although these amendments expand considerably the economic and social articles of the OAS Charter, in the judgment of the committee they do not expand U.S. obligations in the economic and social fields. The principal value of the amendments is the more rational organization of the principal organs of the OAS, the provision for regular annual meetings of Foreign Ministers, and the clarification and modest expansion of the authority of the Permanent Council and the Secretary General. These measures should make it easier for the OAS to deal with the problems it faces and is likely to face. For these reasons, the Committee on Foreign Relations recommends that the Senate advise and consent to ratification of the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the protocol will be considered as having passed through its various parliamentary stages, up to and including the presentation of the resolution of ratification, which will be read.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Protocol of Amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States (The "Protocol of Buenos Aires") Signed at the Third

Special Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires of February 27, 1967 (Executive L, 90th Congress, first session).

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the resolution of ratification on the treaty now pending occur at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The agreement, subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

Ordered, That at 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, April 10, 1968, the Senate proceed to vote on the resolution of ratification to Executive L, 90th Congress, first session, the protocol of amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate return to legislative session.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF THE VOTING ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1955

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1006, S. 2884.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Calendar No. 1006, S. 2884, a bill to amend the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 so as to recommend to the several States that its absentee registration and voting procedures be extended to all citizens temporarily residing abroad.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, on January 29, 1968, I introduced S. 2884, a bill to amend the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 so as to recommend to the several States that its absentee registration and voting procedures be extended to all citizens temporarily residing abroad.

Since 1955 the Federal Government has recognized the fact that millions of American citizens who are serving their country beyond the continental limits of the United States have been denied the right to vote in general elections simply because they have not been physically present to register to vote or to cast their votes in the same manner as other citizens who, more fortunately, continue to reside in their homes.

In 1955 the Federal Voting Assistance Act was passed for the purpose of giving members of the Armed Forces, their spouses and dependents, and to others accompanying the Armed Forces, the right to register and vote by absentee procedures regardless of where in the world they were temporarily assigned.

Today many thousands of additional American citizens who are neither employed by the United States nor in the service of the Armed Forces are disfranchised because the States have no procedures for registration or voting by citizens who temporarily reside abroad.

This bill—S. 2884—recommends, and I stress the word "recommends," to the States that they adopt legislative or administrative remedies which would give to all American citizens who are temporarily residing abroad and absent from their States of residence the right to register and vote in the same manner as members of the Armed Forces.

No rights of the States would be affected by this bill. States may act favorably or may ignore the recommendation.

The bill is not compulsory. It is merely an earnest recommendation by the Federal Government that absentee civilians be accorded the same privileges as have been given to members of the Armed Forces in all of the States.

Mr. President, the committee had before it for consideration a bill which would have made compulsory what we are seeking to accomplish here on a voluntary basis. The committee has not reported that bill. We have had numerous contacts from both associations and individual persons residing abroad who were interested in having Congress take some affirmative legislative action that would impose a mandatory restriction on the States in this regard; but the subcommittee did not deem such action advisable at the present time.

Moreover, had such legislation been enacted this year, obviously it could not have been passed in sufficient time to provide any meaningful result insofar as the elections coming up this year are concerned, because the States would not have had the opportunity to tailor their own election laws in the meantime.

However, the committee hopes that enactment of S. 2884 would encourage the States to take action to permit voting by the otherwise disfranchised people who are temporarily residing abroad. I point out that since the 1955 Voting Assistance Act was passed, substantially all of the States—I believe all except possibly one—have taken the necessary steps to permit members of the Armed Forces and persons employed by the U.S. Government who are residing away from their homes to register and vote in Federal elections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I shall not ask for a rollcall vote.

I am not unaware of the turmoil that has gone on in the Nation's Capital in the last 2 or 3 days. I am aware that important matters demand the attention of individual Senators and the Senate as a whole.

I do not believe we could compel a close examination of this measure today. I do

not believe we could, under the existing circumstances, cause the measure to be studied by a majority of the Senators. I have a fear that the measure will pass, and I hope that what I say here will be taken note of by the other body.

The pending legislation is neither necessary nor advisable. It is a bill that proposes to give advice to the States. The Federal Government, in other words, would become a lobbyist and tell the States what they should do about absentee voters. No problem exists in 29 of the 50 States right now. The complaint is made against 21 States.

The pending measure would call upon the Federal Government to recommend to the States that they so change their law that individuals residing abroad can register by mail and vote not only in Federal elections, but also in State and local elections.

I ask how well qualified a voter who lives and has lived on the Riviera for years would be to cast what might be a deciding vote in a district, local, or even school election.

The pending bill goes that far. It is conceivable that someone spending a long time abroad—and that is the only way we can interpret the pending measure even though the word "temporary" is used—would have some information about national elections. It is conceivable that he would have some information about the administration in power and some information from reading foreign newspapers about the issues that have been raised and the candidates who are running for election or reelection. He may have sufficient information to vote for the party of his choice to control Congress. However, the pending bill does not stop there.

The pending bill is not limited to national elections. It has no legal force and effect. It would set up another Federal law. Somebody would have to administer it, or it would be meaningless, and that agency would tell the States, "You ought to change your law so that someone living abroad could register without coming home and could vote not only in broad national elections, but also in State and local elections."

Mr. President, there is in the majority report a statement prepared by the Bipartisan Committee for Absentee Voting. The address listed is 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France.

They contend that an estimated 50,000 Americans live in France. That might be true. We are not told what ties they still have with this country.

What is their complaint? Under the heading "State Barriers," they recite:

The inability of Americans abroad to vote arises from two principal difficulties. Only about half the States have set up systems for permanent or absentee registration. The requirement excludes great numbers of people, because it is the rare American who can afford a special trip home to register.

That clearly implies that we are talking about people who live in Europe for a long time, because if it were the casual traveler or the serviceman who spends 2 years abroad, he would be able to register.

The pending bill, even though it uses the word "temporary," does not define

whether temporary residence abroad would be for a longer period of time than a temporary agency in Washington or a temporary building. I do not know because it is not defined. The pending bill is for the benefit of a group of people who stay abroad for long years and complain that they cannot vote in 21 States because they cannot register by mail. The pending bill does not correct that. The pending bill would have the Government advise the States to correct it.

I am glad that it follows that course because the States determine the qualifications of voters.

When our Constitution was written, it provided that electors in Federal elections shall have the same qualifications as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature. In other words, whoever could vote for the legislature in a State could vote for a Representative or in presidential elections. A Senator was to be elected by the legislature at that time.

So the whole concept of our federal system has been that the qualifications of voters are determined by States.

Why did we have to amend the Constitution to bring about suffrage for women? Because the Federal Government, in the absence of a constitutional amendment, had no authority to tell a State that it must allow women to vote. It was a needed and desirable change. It was a good thing that it was brought about. But they did it by amending the Constitution.

Following the War Between the States, why was the Constitution changed to read that no person shall be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude? It was done because it has been recognized all through the years that the qualifications of voters are to be determined by the States.

With respect to a side issue, not involved at all in this bill, we hear a great deal about lowering the voting age to 18 or 19. There is no need for a Federal law. Some States have already lowered the voting age; some States are thinking about it. In other words, the power, authority, and responsibility to determine who can vote and how is a State matter. We have a bill before us that admittedly is to advise the States how they shall handle their absentee voting.

I made reference to the statement of the bipartisan committee located in Paris. That is not in the report; it is in the hearings. I wish that part to be corrected.

I shall not dwell on this matter, but I wish to point out that the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections held one brief hearing on S. 2884. At that hearing, only three witnesses were heard. No further subcommittee meetings were conducted, nor was further study inaugurated or carried out.

In short, the Senate is being asked to pass a bill on the basis of the testimony of one Representative, whose State and district will not be affected by this recommendation, and one lobbyist, who represents an organization composed of approximately 500 dues-paying members who reside all over the world. S. 2884 is a recommendation to the 21 States that they adopt a system of absentee registra-

tion and absentee voting for the benefit of certain alleged citizens who are temporarily residing anywhere and everywhere in the world. And "temporary" is not defined.

In the statement which this bipartisan committee inserted in the RECORD, these facts are recited: Of those States which provide absentee voting, about half require notarization, and the Embassy is the only place in Paris authorized to perform this function. In the 1964 election, only approximately 1,200 ballots, including those of travelers, were notarized. Estimates range from 15,000 to 50,000 Americans living in France.

So that, despite the lack of statistics, it is clear that only a relative handful of Americans could vote. The situation in other countries was comparable.

Mr. President, we have had some close elections. The election in 1960 was very close. Are we, on the basis of the study given to this bill—three witnesses in a matter of a few minutes—going to give those people the power to determine the outcome of a presidential election? They say 50,000 reside in France. I do not know how many of them are living on the Riviera. I do not know how many of them go over there and work for years and years. But I do know that their complaint is that only a rare one of their number can go home and register.

Mr. President, as I have said, this bill deals with a subject that should be dealt with by the States. On what basis does the Federal Government give advice to the States? Because we have made such a success financially, because the Federal Government has made a success of its national problems, because the Federal Government has made such a success in regulating foreign affairs, we now have nothing to do but to give the States advice on how they should register voters?

Mr. President, I am not unaware that this measure, if forced to a rollcall vote, probably would be passed. I shall not ask for a rollcall vote. I express the hope that before this matter is taken up by the other body, and before it is signed into law, it receive some very thorough study; that before we cause Uncle Sam to be a busybody, advising States on what to do on matters that are virtually State matters, we had better get some facts, we had better find out the length of stay of these people, we had better find out what they know about the qualifications for school board members, what they know about the needs for a school bond issue, or who would be a good mayor or a good city council member.

The very heart of self-government is local government, and in this bill the Federal Government undertakes to advise the States to enlarge the voting of people living abroad, not only for Federal elections—there might be an argument in that respect—but also to advise the States to make it easier and to provide absentee registration so that these people can vote in local matters. I do not believe anyone would argue that a person who lives abroad 10, 15, 20, or 30 years does not have the information to cast an intelligent vote on a local matter. But that is what is being recommended to the States. Frankly, it is said that free advice

is not worth any more than it costs. This is giving free advice to the States. The States have not asked for it. Three witnesses spent a little time asking for this bill.

To my mind, it is a mistake. In the light of the momentous problems facing our country, we should not be enacting this bill on this day.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my individual views, which appear in the report, be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the individual views were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF MR. CURTIS

It is with regret that I am unable to concur in the majority report on this legislation for the following reasons, to wit:

The Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections held one very brief hearing on S. 2884. At that one hearing only three witnesses were heard. No further subcommittee meetings were conducted, nor was further study inaugurated or carried out. In short, the Senate is being asked to act on the basis of testimony from one Congressman, whose State and district will not be affected by this recommendation, and one lobbyist representing an organization composed of about 500 dues-paying members who are residing all over the world.

S. 2884 is a recommendation to 21 States that they adopt a system of absentee registration and absentee voting for the benefit of certain alleged State citizens who are temporarily residing anywhere and everywhere in the world. Let it be clear that at no time has any State or State legislature been precluded from adopting legislation to permit and encourage absentee registration and voting, if that State felt such legislation was either necessary or desirable. As a matter of fact, the State of Washington has already enacted such absentee procedures. Additionally, similar bills are under study in six or seven other States. However, according to the testimony, 21 States have turned down the theory of absentee registration, and they should be allowed to do so without the advice and help of this body.

EXCERPTS FROM PAGE 19 OF HEARINGS ON S. 2884

"Senator CURTIS. I have one more question. Have any States turned down the concept of absentee registration?"

"Mr. JOHNSON.¹ Twenty-one.

"Senator CURTIS. I mean, have they turned down a recent request?"

"Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. I have been in touch with a number of State legislatures. We have had our proposal before the legislature in Texas, but they adjourned without doing anything about it. I would say that a number of them have turned it down. I think it might be different if the Congress recommended otherwise (emphasis supplied).

"Senator CURTIS. But your group has made an effort?"

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. But primarily in those States, as I indicated, where personal registration is still required."

Thus, S. 2884 encompasses a theory that belongs entirely in the province of the various States and their duly elected legislatures. I think it neither good practice nor procedure for the Congress to assume the role of lobbyist in the various statehouses throughout the country on behalf of a special and unique class of American citizen who may or may not be citizens of the State wherein they want to register by an absentee process.

Each State legislature knows the peculiar-

¹ Stuart H. Johnson, Jr., League of Americans Residing Abroad.

ities of its own citizens, laws, and constitution, and how they would coincide with the concept of absentee registration. The recommendation of S. 2884 would work a definite hardship and expense in at least one State, where a constitutional amendment would be required. If the other States want to adopt or reject the theory of S. 2884, so be it; but such action should be taken without interference and advice from Washington.

Finally, I point out to my colleagues that the recommendations of S. 2884 extend to all elections—Federal, State, and local. While the qualifications of electors is under the Constitution a State matter, there might be some justification for the Federal Government advising the States as to Federal elections, but there is no basis for legislative advice to the States on purely local matters. It is conceivable that an individual who has been out of the country for one, two, or three decades might have some information as to presidential issues and candidates; but he is certainly not qualified to cast what might be the deciding vote in a local school election, or any other local election. We are all aware of the many extremely close elections that can be decided by the mail vote. I have serious misgivings about one of those close elections being decided by the votes of those individuals thousands of miles from the alleged State of their residence, and not subject to the edification of a campaign or the local newspapers, radio, and television reports.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, the Senator has made the point that we should not be giving advice to the States. I point out that this proposal simply amends the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955, which certainly was advisory to the States. It had no authority other than advisory; it was to try to permit voting by members of the armed services and people who were employed abroad by the Federal Government. That act was passed unanimously by the Senate.

Last year S. 1881 again was passed unanimously by this body. As I recall, that was a unanimous vote. That legislation amended the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955. Therefore, the Senate has acted twice and certainly it has acted very clearly in this area.

The States have followed the recommendations, as I indicated earlier. All States except one have complied with the recommendations set forth in the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955.

As I stated, I would have preferred S. 1881, which is mandatory and not simply advisory; and, of course, would have related only to elections for President and Vice President of the United States. However, that was not the will of the subcommittee nor of the committee to report that bill favorably this year.

Mr. President, as far as hearings are concerned, we did have brief hearings this year. However, last year, in 1967, we held hearings on this entire problem in connection with S. 1880 and S. 1881, which is the mandatory version.

We also had testimony from a Member of the other body who was interested in a companion bill which he had introduced in the House of Representatives, and on which there have been hearings. That bill has been reported from the committee and, I understand, it is now pending in the other body. A bill substantially identical to that bill is before us today.

Therefore, I submit this is not a new matter, by way of precedent. The legislation would simply amend the Voting Assistance Act of 1955 by striking out two sections and inserting in lieu thereof a new section that would provide:

(3) Citizens of the United States temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia and their spouses and dependents when residing with or accompanying them.

Mr. President, the measure simply broadens the definition that was announced by the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955.

I hope the Senate will pass the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2884

To amend the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 so as to recommend to the several States that its absentee registration and voting procedures be extended to all citizens temporarily residing abroad

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 101 of the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 (5 U.S.C. 2171) is hereby amended by striking out subsections (3) and (4) and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (3) as follows:

"(3) Citizens of the United States temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia and their spouses and dependents when residing with or accompanying them."

Sec. 2. Section 204(b) of the Act (5 U.S.C. 2184(b)), is hereby amended by striking out subparagraphs (3) c., d., e., and f. and inserting in lieu thereof new subparagraphs (3) c., d., and e. as follows:

"c. A citizen of the United States temporarily residing outside of the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia

"d. A spouse or dependent of a person listed in (a) or (b) above

"e. A spouse or dependent residing with or accompanying a person described in (c) above".

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

KEEP FEDERAL TROOPS IN WASHINGTON

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on Friday afternoon, around 4 o'clock, as best I can recall, I talked with the office of Mr. Mike Manatos and Mr. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., at the White House, and urged that Federal troops be brought into Washington to assist the police in the protection of lives and property. I also called Mayor Washington about the situation as it was developing. He informed me that everything was being done to restore order and bring the situation under control, and that a re-

quest was being processed for Federal troops.

At 6:03 p.m., I talked with Mayor Washington. He stated that the situation was "contained with our own forces last night," and that "today there have been a couple of very bad mass meetings on 14th." The Mayor went on to say that "Carmichael made a couple of statements—quite inflammatory—at a press conference." The Mayor said that at about 1:30 or 2 p.m., bands started moving about. The Mayor said he had talked with President Johnson around 11 a.m. The Mayor said that the guard "is in now and on the streets in areas where the looting and burning are going on." He said that regular troops from the 3d Infantry were being deployed in an attempt to restore order. He indicated that about 600 of the National Guard personnel were on the streets at 5 p.m., and that the total number would go up to about 1,200.

I left my office around 6:15 p.m., and drove home, after which I talked with Deputy Mayor Thomas W. Fletcher at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Fletcher informed me that about 1,000 National Guardsmen were in the city, and that about 5,000 Federal troops were being deployed in precincts Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, and 13. He stated that fire departments in adjoining Maryland and Virginia jurisdictions were responding to calls for help in the District; that at 5:30 p.m. a curfew had been effected, the sale of alcoholic beverages stopped, and the sale of firearms prohibited; and that arrests were already being made under the curfew.

I then talked with Mayor Washington again, and he told me that the Federal troops were being deployed around the White House and the Capitol and were also being moved into the precincts to assist policemen and firemen. I asked Mayor Washington if the Federal troops were just going to be put on display for the purpose of making a "show" of force or whether they were going to be used to help make arrests, stop looting, and restore order. He assured me that they were not just on display and that they were going to be used effectively to restore order.

I again called Mayor Washington around 11:30 p.m. on Friday, but he was in the field. I again called him at 12:50 a.m. Saturday and left word with his office. I do not recall exactly, but I believe I had a subsequent conversation that night with the Mayor or with Deputy Mayor Fletcher. My notes are not complete on this score.

Upon hearing television reports Saturday that the looting was increasing rather than subsiding, I again talked with Mr. Califano at the White House, who stated that as of 11 a.m. Saturday, there was "some increased looting, not too much," and that there was "no real congregations of people" at that point. He said that access to certain troubled areas had been blocked and that the police and National Guardsmen had been told to move "very fast" on looters. He also stated that there were about 7,000 military personnel in the city at that point and that the orders were to "stop looters with the minimum force necessary," and that the most urgent prob-

lems had to be dealt with first, such as protecting firemen and other such matters.

About 2:10 p.m., on Saturday, I talked with Mr. Cyrus Vance, special assistant and adviser to the Mayor, about the situation. He said that he had just come from a visit to precincts 1, 2, 3, and 13, and that the second precinct looks troublesome. He indicated that there were some troublesome areas in the third precinct. He said that a lot of hostility was developing and that the curfew would go back on at 4 p.m. I asked him what use was being made of the military personnel, and he stated that they were helping to guard business establishments and pick up looters and work with the police as closely as possible in restoring law and order.

At 2:30 p.m., Mr. Califano called me back to state also that the curfew would be advanced to 4 p.m. He stated that there was an uneasy aspect developing, that there was a kind of intra-anger growing among many of the colored people because some of their own houses were being destroyed by the rioters, and that the burning of stores and other business places would mean a loss of jobs for many Negroes. He pointed out that many Negroes were employed in the very businesses that were going up in flames and that these people were becoming increasingly restive and that there was some fear that this restiveness could develop into some real trouble among the Negroes themselves.

Moreover, he pointed out that many Negro people were becoming increasingly disturbed because their sources of food supply were being destroyed by the looters and arsonists.

At 3 p.m., I talked with Mr. Warren Christopher, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, and urged that firm police action be utilized in dealing with the rioters and looters and that all reasonable force be applied to apprehend and arrest looters and other lawbreakers. I stated that business establishments should have the utmost protection available and that only a firm attitude on the part of the military and the police department, using whatever force was necessary in order to make and maintain arrests, would discourage and convince the rioters that they were pursuing great risks in continuing to loot and destroy.

At 4:30 on Saturday afternoon I drove to Martinsburg, W. Va., for a speaking engagement, and, upon returning to my home at 11:30 that night, I called Chief Layton to say that I would like to visit the areas of the city in which the greatest disturbance had taken place. I assured him that I would not want to create any problem for him in view of the situation, and I told him that I could wait until Sunday or I could go at that time on Saturday night, whichever he thought the better suggestion. He indicated he felt it would be better to go at night, whereupon I departed around midnight and visited the sections of the city where most of the looting and burning had occurred. I was on Seventh Street and 14th Street NW., and H Street NE., as well as in other parts of the city. At that time the curfew was very effective and I saw only an occasional

person on the street. In all cases such persons were questioned by the police with whom I was riding or by the military, and in all instances the military personnel were closely guarding stores and intersections and were stopping and checking the few automobiles that came in sight. Fire trucks were at work, and the police and military personnel were doing a very good job in enforcing the curfew. I returned to my home at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

I again talked with Mayor Washington around 5:30 p.m. on Sunday. He informed me that the curfew which had been put into effect at 4 p.m. would last until 6:30 a.m. on Monday. He also indicated that it was the plan to open the schools on Monday, today, until about 1:30 p.m., and that the curfew was planned to go into effect again this afternoon at 6 o'clock. He indicated the businesses would close at 4 p.m. today, thus allowing a 2-hour period to accommodate buses and also to accommodate Federal and District employees who would be moving out of the District ahead of the curfew. He also stated that Federal and District offices would close at staggered hours so as to avoid traffic congestion as much as possible.

Mayor Washington indicated that things were in "fairly good shape now" and that there had been one fire on 14th Street during Sunday. He said that no new incidents had occurred except of a minor nature. I asked what consideration was being given to the arrest of Stokely Carmichael and he said that "serious considerations are being given by the Justice Department. I am continuing to talk with the Department of Justice regarding Carmichael."

Mr. President, I want the record to show that I was in touch with city and Federal officials numerous times during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. I want the record to show that I urged early use of Federal troops and National Guardsmen, and that I urged firmness and the application of whatever force was necessary to protect lives and properties, and stop the mass lawlessness to which the city and its citizens were being subjected.

I also want to commend the Metropolitan Police Department and the military personnel who worked far beyond the normal tours of duty in their efforts to restore order, and to commend the firemen of the District of Columbia and those departments in adjoining areas which assisted in bringing under control the scores of fires that erupted during the worst hours of the disturbance.

I wish to express deep appreciation to Mayor Washington, Deputy Mayor Fletcher, the White House personnel, Chief Layton, Mr. Vance, and others, who worked virtually around the clock in the effort to bring a most difficult and volatile situation under control.

Mr. President, what occurred was a deplorable and disgraceful display. I am sure that most citizens, Negro and white, were sickened by it.

I deplore the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as I said on the floor of the Senate on Friday. The act was one of imbecility. I hope that the assassin will be promptly apprehended, convicted, and dealt with under the law.

However, what happened over the weekend in Washington and in other cities was entirely unjustified and, in my judgment, had no logical connection whatsoever with Dr. King's death. As I viewed the looting and other lawlessness, as shown on television, it was evident that a carnival and festive spirit was prevailing, as children and adults, with their arms filled with loot, with garbage cans filled with loot, with grocery carts filled with loot, passed before television cameras, smiling and waving their hands to the TV viewers.

Men and women carried away refrigerators, living room furniture, bedroom furniture, wearing apparel, whisky, and everything they could get their hands on, in an atmosphere of levity. It was a shameful and disgraceful performance before the Nation and the world, as thousands of people took advantage of the opportunity to go on a rampage.

I again express appreciation to the police, to the firemen, and to the servicemen who worked hard and who are still on duty in the maintenance of law and order. I hope that troublemakers, looters, and other lawbreakers will not be given a mere tap on the wrist and turned loose, but will be dealt with severely.

I also hope that Federal troops will remain in this city indefinitely, because if Washington is to be subjected to a summer campaign of demonstrations, as has long been planned, the presence of Federal troops will be reassuring.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 11816) to provide compensation for law enforcement officers not employed by the United States killed or injured while apprehending persons suspected of committing Federal crimes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEATH OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, Dr. Martin Luther King must not have died in vain.

The time has come—if it has ever come—to turn a century of neglect into a time of action.

It will be meaningless to establish a day of prayer—to call for national mourning—if the emotions and deep shock of the American people are not translated into action.

There is a responsibility on the shoulders of every American to answer the question: What can I do?

And nowhere is this responsibility more clear—nowhere is it heavier—than on the shoulders of the Members of Congress.

This is no time to sit tight.

We know what we need to know. We know what we need to do.

We know the statistics—a rollcall of despair.

Four and a half million urban substandard housing units.

One out of four Negro teenage youths unemployed.

Thirty-seven percent of the graduating class of a Washington high school without jobs in the year after graduation.

Millions and millions of dollars of damage as a result of riots, looting, and destruction.

No Member of this Congress needs to look very far in order to find out what he can do.

The answers are available to us, and in all the detail we need in order to implement them.

More than 15 months ago, following extensive hearings on urban problems, I introduced a package of legislation that was based on six main themes. They were:

First, guaranteed job opportunities for all;

Second, providing a decent home in a decent environment that includes personal security and public safety;

Third, offering the maximum encouragement to private investment in rebuilding our cities and the lives of our people;

Fourth, involving the individual in his own destiny and emphasizing neighborhood development;

Fifth, reorganizing our agencies of government so that the new ideas of today will not wither on the bureaucratic vines of yesterday; and

Sixth, developing an educational system that will equip all children with the skills and resources necessary for a modern and growing society.

They are as valid today as they were in January of 1967. Perhaps more so.

Just this spring, the Kerner Commission told us in great detail everything we already knew, because its members knew full well that the answers were before the American people and had been for some several years, if not more.

How long must we wait?

Will the crisis in our cities—the crisis in the race relations—be set aside until every know-nothing, black and white, has had his say?

Are we to prove the apostles of violence correct?

Let us pray that this is not so. Because the violence of the past weekend—and the disorders of last summer—are destructive of more than property. Violence

is destructive of the spirit. It hardens the attitudes of men.

Nowhere has it produced lasting and positive results.

Violence does not eliminate the conditions it seeks to destroy. Often it causes them to endure.

Violence does not make life in the slum any less mean or more tolerable, or bring forth responsible leadership.

Violence does not create understanding.

Instead, violence breeds fear. Lawlessness creates a lack of confidence. Disorder pushes into the background those who would build. The glare of flames and the flashing lights of police cruisers illuminate only the wreckers and the wreckage.

The times and events cry out for sanity and for constructive action.

The tragedy of the past few days has been its familiarity.

What happened in Washington, in Chicago, in Baltimore, in Pittsburgh, and elsewhere has happened in many other cities for the past 5 years.

And each year, following the violence, Americans expressed great shock at the suffering and great outrage at the destruction. We have said to ourselves: It will not happen again. But it has. We have told ourselves that the best way to control riots is with quick, effective police action. And certainly there can be no quarrel with that. All of us are grateful, at least, that the loss of life in Washington was much lower than in other cities during similar tragedies.

But our great error has been to see the rioters as representing all black citizens. Our great error has been to try to exact a pledge from vandals and hoodlums before we assist those who are hard-working and decent people.

We must deal with two issues. One is the violence and controlling it when it occurs. The other is the conditions of poverty, of unemployment or jobs that lead nowhere, poor schools, and closed opportunity.

In every riot, there have been two issues. One has been the vicious violence, the rampage, and the looting. The other has been the conditions of the slums and poverty.

We justly condemn the rioting.

But condemning the rioting does not provide jobs for the poor. It does not build housing for the poor. It does not improve our educational system. Condemning rioting and preventing violence with quick, effective police action is only half the job. Now we must get on to the second half of the job, which we have ignored for so many generations.

Mr. President, for me to continue speaking about these problems—for anyone to continue speaking—is meaningless if we do not act to end them. Here in this city, among the institutions of our National Government, we have had far too much talk and far too little action.

We have passed legislation that authorized programs and then have not authorized the money to implement them or have authorized too little money.

We must face the truth. The greatest need is money. Unless we in Congress

are willing to make a commitment of the purse as well as the heart—and so far we have done neither—then we cannot expect the actions of local individuals to have much meaning. The people in our cities who are acting, who want to end poverty, who want to assist those we have forgotten and cast off from our nation are in desperate need of a national commitment and a national framework for their action. We must provide this.

We must provide this in the spirit of Martin Luther King, who told us that we do not seek black victories or white victories, but victories of justice. And we must always bear in mind what this great man told us about our responsibility to ourselves, about the consequences of our inactions.

In what was a clear summary of American life in the mid-1960's, Dr. King, in testimony before my Senate subcommittee in December of 1966, told us:

The new era of abundance finds us not only with proliferating ghettos, but it finds us enmeshed in confused commitments and tortured values. Our confusion can be illustrated by an unanswered question. Are we more concerned with the size, power and wealth of our society, or with creating a more just society? The failure to pursue justice is not only a moral default. Without it, social tensions will grow and the recurring turbulence in the streets will persist despite disapproval or repressive action. Even more, a withered sense of justice in an expanding society leads to corruption of the lives of all Americans. All too many of those who live in the affluent America ignore those who exist in poor America. In doing so, the affluent Americans will eventually have to face themselves with the question that Eichmann chose to ignore: How responsible am I for the well-being of my fellows? To ignore evil is to become an accomplice to it.

RIOTS, BURNING, AND LOOTING IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, this morning I had the opportunity to tour the three worse riot-torn and burned areas of our Nation's Capital. I am convinced more than ever that this wanton destruction represents the deeds of criminals and not the majority of our population in this city.

Unfortunately, the looting and burning was apparently condoned by large numbers of the populace in which it occurred. The stores hardest hit were in the main business sections of areas where minority populations are concentrated, although there was widespread vandalism and some looting in other sections of the capital.

Police authorities who accompanied me on this tour stated that the food and liquor stores were hardest hit, with clothing stores a close second. The looters first robbed the stores of all merchandise, and in many cases destroyed credit records. Then the buildings were set afire in an apparent attempt to camouflage the looting and also to add confusion and havoc, which aided the looters in moving into other areas while police and firemen tried to control the sections which were burning.

The outbreaks began Thursday night, April 4, following the assassination of Martin Luther King, and intensified

during daylight hours on Friday, April 5, with the peak coming Friday afternoon and night. Fires and looting continued Saturday, April 6, but the buildup of National Guard and Federal troops on Saturday turned the situation around as Saturday night and Sunday saw only isolated incidents occur. An earlier call of military forces would have greatly reduced the loss of life and property.

Mr. President, I am convinced that this violence was only partially in retaliation over the death of Martin Luther King. His death was merely the catalyst in this destruction. You do not mourn a man's death by taking other lives and destroying the property of people. Those who participated in the looting and burning simply used this assassination in Memphis as an excuse to take the law into their own hands. The attitude of the rioters was not one of mourning, but more like a carnival atmosphere. Women and children participated in the looting, often waving at television cameramen and laughing as they moved about the streets with their arms filled with dry goods and other items.

The death of Martin Luther King and the rioting which has spread to more than 41 cities in the past few days both spring from the same source: The philosophy that one need only obey the laws that please him. Both the act of the assailant, and the actions of the rioters were nurtured in an atmosphere of tension and agitated emotion.

Mr. President, this Nation today has been worked up into a state of revolutionary tension. Officials are vainly striving to label these riots as "civil disturbances." Newspapers appear to be pleased that the damage is allegedly confined to property. In my judgment, the damage goes far deeper. The damage goes into the very soul of the Nation. Civilization and freedom depend upon the maintenance of law and order. The first sign that such law and order is crumbling is the destruction of property.

For this reason, looting is not the same as mere theft or burglary. In the history of Anglo-Saxon law, looting has been seen as the prelude to arson and the collapse of public safety. Thus, security of property has always been the bulwark of human rights and the safeguard of freedom.

Looting and property destruction also does psychological damage to all citizens, both looters and victims. Both of them lose respect for authority, a loss that will be more evident in the future. The very center of freedom is the free acceptance by all citizens of the restraints of the law upon conscience and action. The person who is scarred by the collapse of authority will have difficulty returning to these inner restraints.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 159—
INTRODUCTION OF JOINT RESOLUTION DESIGNATING JANUARY 15 OF EACH YEAR AS MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY**

Mr. BROOKE, Mr. President, the renewed outbursts of civil disorder in the cities of America are costly and futile counterpoints to the profound sense of grief which has swept across this Nation since last Thursday. The lasting imprint on this country's conscience and behavior will not be made by the misguided and reckless participants in these disturbances, however vividly we may remember the ugly scenes of these few days. The lasting impressions will be those etched in our memory by the good life and good works of the man whose death last week bound the great majority of Americans together in outrage and mourning.

All over the land people are seeking appropriate ways to express their bereavement at the passing of Martin Luther King, Jr. In these first days of our loss proper tribute has been paid to Dr. King, not in the streets, but in the churches and chapels, the schools and homes of the United States. And I am confident that the greater and lingering tribute will come in further action toward the glorious goals of brotherhood and justice so diligently pursued by Martin Luther King, Jr.

As Americans, individually and collectively, rededicate themselves to these ends, it would be fitting to pay our respects to this noble figure by enduring public commemoration of his life and philosophy.

For this purpose I believe the Congress should declare January 15, the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., an annual occasion of recognition for this man and his mission. To accomplish this I am today submitting the following joint resolution:

S.J. Res. 159

Whereas the United States of America is deeply grieved by the vicious and senseless act which ended the life of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior, this country's apostle of nonviolence;

Whereas the United States of America, and its Senators and Representatives in Congress, recognize and appreciate the immense contribution and sacrifice of this dedicated American;

Whereas the American people are determined that the life and works of this great man shall not be obscured by violence and anger, but rather that they shall remain a shining symbol of the Nation's nonviolent struggle for social progress;

Whereas it is incumbent upon us to recognize the violence, hatred, and national division do no honor to the man who has been taken from us;

Whereas mutual respect and a firm commitment to the ideals of nonviolence for which he labored will be the most lasting memorial to the life of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior;

Whereas it is fervently hoped that his death may serve to reconcile those among us who have harbored hatred and resentment for their fellow Americans, to the end that our country may at last realize the ideal of equality set forth in our Constitution: Therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, That, in honor of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior, who was born on January 15, 1929, January 15

of each year is hereby designated as "Martin Luther King Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation each year calling upon the people of the United States to commemorate the life and the service to his country and its citizens of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior, and to observe that day with appropriate honors, ceremonies, and prayers.

This proposal is not one I make lightly, but in the earnest conviction that we need to do all that we can to perpetuate the spirit and example of Martin Luther King, Jr. It is already evident that he occupies a unique place in American history. The values he epitomized are the very values which this country needs to sustain it on the march toward a more humane and equitable society.

I make this suggestion fully mindful of the fact that very few Americans have been so honored. No Negro American has yet been added to that small company of distinguished patriots who have received such tribute. At this time, more than any other, this Nation needs to raise up for itself and its posterity the image of reconciliation encompassed in the person of Martin Luther King. Approval of this resolution would be one measure of our commitment to do so.

Honor is not enough, but it is due. Symbols are not the substance of action, but in the long and complex paths of social evolution, symbols are also necessary. Dedication of a day each year to commemorate Martin Luther King, Jr., and his legacy to our Nation would symbolize in fitting manner our reverence for the man and our devotion to his principles.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I hesitate to speak at all following the eloquent statement of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

I merely rise to say that I believe that, better than anyone else, the Senator from Massachusetts clearly states the situation and the problems which face this country today.

I had the opportunity to listen to him yesterday on a television program. And it seemed to me that if our Government and its leaders and the people of our country follow the counsel and advice he gave on yesterday, our country could move from this growing alienation of the two great groups in our country and could move to that of equality which our Constitution promises, and, into a reconciliation of the two great peoples and fellow citizens of our country.

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Kentucky for his very kind and very generous remarks relative to my appearance yesterday on "Face the Nation."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 159) designating January 15 of each year as "Martin Luther King Day," was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

**ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOON
WEDNESDAY**

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock meridian on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, April 10, 1968, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 8, 1968:

POSTMASTERS

CALIFORNIA

Walter H. Lieginger, Stockton, Calif., in place of F. J. Booth, retired.

GEORGIA

Charles E. Chandler, Bowman, Ga., in place of G. E. Chandler, retired.

Melvin C. Rogers, Chester, Ga., in place of G. A. Bowen, retired.

James W. Stubbs, Jr., Warner Robins, Ga., in place of H. H. Watson, retired.

ILLINOIS

John F. Braasch, Flossmoor, Ill., in place of G. E. Dean, retired.

Lloyd H. Whitworth, Hamel, Ill., in place of W. W. Steinmann, retired.

John A. D'Andrea, Itasca, Ill., in place of T. W. Harney, transferred.

INDIANA

Dolly M. Hall, Eminence, Ind., in place of I. I. Robinson, deceased.

Max W. Gooch, Harmony, Ind., in place of J. D. Lawson, retired.

Matthew J. Purzycki, Notre Dame, Ind., in place of J. V. Pelchat, resigned.

Lantia V. Lawyer, Oolitic, Ind., in place of I. M. Lawyer, retired.

Edwin R. Bartholomae, Plainfield, Ind., in place of C. A. Etchason, Jr., resigned.

IOWA

Isabelle B. Ramsey, Gruver, Iowa, in place of Elizabeth Dalen, retired.

Robert W. Book, Shenandoah, Iowa, in place of J. I. Haldeman, retired.

KANSAS

Marvin E. Jardon, Baldwin City, Kans., in place of L. N. Williams, deceased.

Delbert J. Hobelman, Fredonia, Kans., in place of E. W. Hull, retired.

Ernest E. Watkins, Ottawa, Kans., in place of T. J. Cummings, Jr., deceased.

Margie A. Hall, White City, Kans., in place of O. T. Kappelmann, retired.

KENTUCKY

Donald V. Overstreet, Parksville, Ky., in place of M. O. Tucker, retired.

MAINE

Conrad W. Babb, East Vassalboro, Maine, in place of N. P. Mason, retired.

T. Nathan Churchill, Washburn, Maine, in place of M. M. Freeman, retired.

Wesley M. Waters, Winslows Mills, Maine, in place of E. E. Cuthbertson, retired.

MICHIGAN

Shurley C. McIntyre, Vassar, Mich., in place of L. B. Akins, retired.

MINNESOTA

Joseph F. Dero, Minnetta, Minn., in place of J. J. Jaschke, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI

Leon A. Ferguson, Jr., Arcola, Miss., in place of R. Q. Burney, retired.
Rodney M. Hentz, Courtland, Miss., in place of F. E. Figg, retired.

MISSOURI

J. C. Wagner, Lutesville, Mo., in place of R. I. Caldwell, retired.
Harold J. Maples, Marionville, Mo., in place of C. H. Willard, retired.

NEW JERSEY

Anthony E. Fittipaldi, South Plainfield, N.J., in place of John Kane, transferred.

OHIO

Ronald R. Ruppert, Franklin, Ohio, in place of M. M. Miller, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

M. Fern Copeland, Lone Grove, Okla., in place of T. L. Payne, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

Leroy D. Larson, Russell, Pa., in place of F. M. Ruland, transferred.

TEXAS

Richard H. Van Court, Christoval, Tex., in place of V. L. Lock, retired.
Herbert L. Clayton, Olney, Tex., in place of F. N. Cook, retired.

VIRGINIA

Eugene O. Phillips, Covington, Va., in place of R. F. Smith, Jr., deceased.
Kathleen B. Branch, Dinwiddie, Va., in place of H. C. Barrow, retired.
Helen N. Merritt, Jetersville, Va., in place of C. S. Farmer, deceased.

WISCONSIN

Alfred H. Habeck, Athens, Wis., in place of E. H. Belz, retired.

WYOMING

Dessie A. Bebout, Shoshoni, Wyo., in place of H. M. Currah, retired.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8087, title 10, United States Code, to perform the duties indicated, and with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

To be captain, Medical

Kirschner, Leonard J., FV3124178.

To be first lieutenants, Dental

Andres, Carl J., FV3188523.
English, John R., FV3166255.
Schemke, James M.

To be first lieutenant, judge advocate

Vance, Richard R., FR3205413.

The following Air Force officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

To be majors

Cline, Gould L., FV717564.
Minish, James A., FV1903233.
Walker, Charles F., FV1908390.

To be first lieutenants

Abbott, John G., Jr., FV3147114.
Abrams, Aubray, I., Jr., FV3110529.
Adams, George F., FV3130287.
Adams, John I., FV3132373.
Adams, John P., FV3135406.
Adams, Nixon A., FV3136461.
Adams, Oscar R., FV3132756.

Adamski, Anthony J., FV3133203.
Ahl, Kenneth L. II, FV3155771.
Ahrens, James A., FV3135124.
Akridge, James A., FV3122331.
Alberchinski, Carl D., FV3138000.
Albright, David S., FV3155461.
Alexander, Kenneth G., FV3131687.
Alexander, Lynn B., FV3136031.
Alexander, Ronald, FV3145636.
Alfonso, Louis A., FV3146186.
Allan, William K., FV3155149.
Allen, Alonzo R. III, FV3144513.
Allen, Donald G., FV3128773.
Allen, Donald J., FV3156728.
Allen, Lytle E. III, FV3132474.
Allen, Raymond L., FV3136711.
Allison, Billy G., FV3136146.
Allan, John M. III, FV3136818.
Alto, David G., FV3129937.
Alvarez, Alberto, FV3119814.
Ammering, Theodore F., FV3146098.
Anderson, Gordon G., FV3136813.
Anderson, James T., FV3129806.
Anderson, Jerris C., FV3156283.
Anderson, John R., FV3122377.
Anderson, John W., FV3136488.
Anderson, Woodrow A., FV3146503.
Andrews, George R., FV3136436.
Arellano, Caytano A., Jr., FV3136739.
Arendts, David T., FV3137108.
Ariail, Frederick P., FV3119998.
Armour, Leon, FV3133670.
Armour, Paul J., FV3130853.
Armstead, Joseph E., FV3131501.
Armstrong, John F., FV3130425.
Armstrong, Lewis C., FV3129357.
Armstrong, Robert M., FV3128848.
Armstrong, Robert P., FV3131643.
Arnett, Larry W., FV3129436.
Arnold, Charles P., Jr., FV3136892.
Arnold, Lloyd H., FV3146591.
Ashley, Raymond W., FV3147042.
Ashworth, Charles, FV3134443.
Astwood, Edwin V., FV3135355.
Atkins, Gary C., FV3154846.
Atkinson, Robert W., Jr., FV3154945.
Augustine, Charles F., FV3120334.
Austin, Donald D., FV3155275.
Austin, Noel F., FV3129044.
Auvil, Robert F., FV3129106.
Ayotte, Jean G., FV3134444.
Bablo, Charles A., FV3129625.
Bailey, Henry I., FV3128222.
Bair, Thomas F., FV3119978.
Baker, Emmett J., Jr., FV3130504.
Baker, John E., FV3131198.
Baker, Ronald F., FV3130832.
Ballard, Jerry M., FV3081329.
Balstad, Richard W., FV3146359.
Bara, Leonard J., FV3138781.
Barbieri, Richard E., FV3136002.
Barclay, Ralph D., FV3119583.
Bardelmeier, Marshall W., FV3120204.
Bare, Richard J., FV3146045.
Barkin, Richard D., FV3061887.
Barlow, Charles F., FV3099926.
Barnett, Truman L., FV3146966.
Barnhill, Charles C., Jr., FV3130030.
Baron, Bruce, FV3154687.
Barre, Edward I., FV3144926.
Barrett, Thomas J., FV3120130.
Barron, Art, FV3132760.
Barron, Barney F., FV3129360.
Bartling, Gary R., FV3131956.
Barto, Emerson S., FV3135113.
Baskett, Richard M., FV3130537.
Bastien, Stanley N., FV3139078.
Bateman, John P., FV3145117.
Bates, Daniel G., FV3144996.
Bauer, John G., Jr., FV3145335.
Bay, Philip E., Jr., FV3131088.
Beakley, John M., FV3132518.
Beaty, James K., Jr., FV3131089.
Beck, Alan W., FV3155793.
Becker, Raymond C., FV3138435.
Beere, Dennis F., FV3119517.
Beere, Henry M., FV3136267.
Beechy, Dean B., FV3131853.
Beets, Byron F., FV3146489.
Bellina, John L., FV3137096.
Bell, James E., FV3130221.
Bell, Lawrence L., FV3132748.
Bell, Oral L., FV3131958.

Benecchi, Edward, Jr., FV3145180.
Benfield, Eric B., FV3146658.
Bennett, Jacob M., FV3127892.
Bennett, John D., FV3132761.
Bentley, John F., FV3122472.
Beringer, William F., FV3135446.
Bernard, Jimmie W., FV3138997.
Berntz, Terry J., FV3155132.
Berrean, John D., FV3156102.
Berry, William E., FV3119318.
Beson, Gary N., FV3131803.
Best, Robert S., FV3146842.
Betancourt, Ernest R., Jr., FV3137487.
Bevering, William C., Jr., FV3136904.
Bevington, Richard J., FV3135532.
Bickenbach, Jerry B., FV3107791.
Billingsley, John A., FV3120147.
Binkham, Charles D., FV3132378.
Bishop, William M., FV3146404.
Bixby, Frank R., Jr., FV3146884.
Black, Charles F., FV3120442.
Black, Donald G., FV3129173.
Blackburn, Allan W., FV3133079.
Blackwell, Gary L., FV3146610.
Blake, Neil F., FV3131644.
Blake, Ronald H., FV3129577.
Blauth, Robert J., FV3155422.
Blessing, Don H., FV3134013.
Blinow, Bruce R., FV3137903.
Blocker, Gettis A., FV3120000.
Blondet, William F., FV3132086.
Board, Michael E., FV3130707.
Boardman, Edward C., FV3137912.
Boerner, Roger B., FV3146663.
Bomhoff, Herbert M., FV3135459.
Bonney, Kent L., FV3156103.
Borgo, Peter A., FV3133628.
Boros, William G., FV3132286.
Bosse, Frederick C., FV3130404.
Boudreau, Richard L., FV3133629.
Boudreaux, Elie J., III, FV3154549.
Bourgeois, Paul J., FV3129860.
Bourque, George J., II, FV3146335.
Bowen, Albert S., FV3119932.
Bowman, Laddie F., FV3131855.
Bowman, Steven E., FV3130449.
Box, Gene E., FV3132523.
Boyanton, Earl B., Jr., FV3134874.
Boyd, Dene R., FV3129174.
Boyd, Hubert D., FV3065295.
Boylan, Hugh S., Jr., FV3133937.
Boyle, Anthony D., FV3134806.
Boyle, Francis J., FV3135470.
Boyle, Peter J., Jr., FV3137874.
Boynton, Gerald I., FV3129634.
Brace, Donald C., FV3131443.
Bradley, Rayburn F., FV3129619.
Bradley, Wayne D., FV3134014.
Bradshaw, James A., FV3130031.
Brake, Francis B., FV3135015.
Branch, Patrick K., FV3137875.
Branch, Paul R., FV3133958.
Brand, Troy C., FV3119621.
Brandt, Herman P., II, FV3132204.
Brannam, Clarence R., FV3134355.
Braxton, Richard B., Jr., FV3119900.
Breen, Patrick F., FV3132801.
Brenner, Wayne E., FV3137936.
Brethouwer, Richard I., FV3134816.
Brettel, Emile P., III, FV3128063.
Brewer, Larry K., FV3146428.
Brickner, Thomas E., FV3146614.
Bridger, Barry B., FV3131623.
Brisbois, John D., Jr., FV3134841.
Brock, Gerald L., FV3135478.
Brocklehurst, Gordon B., FV3128985.
Brockman, Leslie R., FV3145949.
Broerman, Ramon K., FV3137723.
Bronson, Eugene C., Jr., FV3146453.
Brook, Robert E., FV3137724.
Brooks, James R., FV3154458.
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Brown, Ernest H., FV3119815.
Brown, Guy E., II, FV3119622.
Brown, James D., FV3137495.
Brown, Jerald A., FV3156972.
Brown, John O., FV3119548.
Brown, Richard L., FV3144957.
Brown, William E., Jr., FV3137883.
Brownlee, Russell F., FV3130006.

Bruetsch, Edward J., FV3128253.
 Bruhl, Glyndon A., FV3130635.
 Brumbaugh, Elliott F., Jr., FV3137887.
 Bruner, James M., FV3132673.
 Brungart, David L., FV3131467.
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 Bryan, Thomas D., FV3132156.
 Buchkowski, George F., FV3154804.
 Buchta, Robert M., FV3135487.
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 Bumen, Robert I., FV3120373.
 Bumgarner, James A., FV3135488.
 Buond, William A., FV3129175.
 Burbank, Theodore A., FV3156936.
 Burger, Norman A., FV3135991.
 Burkart, Elmer R., Jr., FV3156875.
 Burke, Martin J., FV3144823.
 Burnett, Charles Z., FV3132931.
 Burnett, Paul T., FV3137497.
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 Burns, Kent B., FV31229445.
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 Busby, David N., FV3136777.
 Bussing, George F., FV3138902.
 Butler, David I., FV3154436.
 Button, Edward J., FV3156246.
 Byram, James W., FV3132005.
 Byrd, Harold C., FV3131625.
 Byrne, Robert J., FV3138123.
 Byrum, Richard, FV3130516.
 Cadman, Robert S., FV3135497.
 Cady, John R., FV3135386.
 Cagle, Thomas G., FV3199682.
 Caldwell, Glenn T., FV3119740.
 Calhoun, Joseph D., FV3129863.
 Call, Eugene H., FV3131207.
 Callanan, Robert A., FV3134803.
 Calvert, David D., Jr., FV3157045.
 Calvert, Dorral I., FV3147038.
 Cambra, Edward R., FV3136800.
 Campbell, David R., FV3136200.
 Campbell, Louis F., FV3129178.
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 Canavan, Leo J., Jr., FV3065391.
 Canfield, John A., FV3137898.
 Cannon, Roy D., FV3147260.
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 Cardosi, Richard, FV3139022.
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 Carr, Thomas C., FV3132289.
 Carrigan, Larry F., FV3119604.
 Carroll, Oliver R., FV3129111.
 Carson, Phillip L., FV3138014.
 Carter, Samuel P., Jr., FV3157046.
 Carto, Robert M., FV3145907.
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 Carvey, Edward T., FV3139023.
 Carwise, Edward R., FV3145776.
 Casada, Jerry J., FV3132749.
 Cash, Milton A., FV3137906.
 Casleton, Ronald G., FV3120152.
 Cassidy, Joseph F., FV3130433.
 Castellano, Benedict D., FV3119911.
 Caswell, Stephen L., FV3119792.
 Cates, Theodore L., FV3138021.
 Cavanaugh, Charles M., FV3130058.
 Ceclre, William J., FV3135513.
 Cempura, Walter R., FV3146100.
 Cerchione, Angelo, FV3147220.
 Chand, Amer, FV3147093.
 Chandler, Gary A., FV3157013.
 Chaney, Richard A., FV3137911.
 Chapman, James E., FV3154438.
 Chappell, Ernest V., FV3134373.
 Charbonnier, Robert D., FV3144944.
 Chesley, Carl H., FV3131592.
 Chiarello, Vincent A., FV3136108.
 Childers, Ronald B., FV3145457.
 Childs, Thomas D., FV3134194.
 Chora, Charles, Jr., FV3145147.
 Christensen, Dayton C., FV3154859.
 Christian, Frank H., FV3109304.
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 Churchill, Howard A., FV3120643.
 Chute, William M., II, FV3129941.
 Chwan, Michael D., FV3136152.
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 Clark, Dale R., FV3139307.
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 Cleveland, Ronald N., FV3137730.
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 Coffin, Charles J., FV3156973.
 Coffman, Richard M., FV3129872.
 Coll, Johnnie G., FV3135057.
 Coker, William E., Jr., FV3147200.
 Cole, John R., FV3133137.
 Cole, Merle H., FV3155097.
 Cole, Thomas R., FV3157109.
 Coleman, Charlie J., Jr., FV3135714.
 Colletti, Edward H., FV3144857.
 Collier, James A., III, FV3131965.
 Collins, Gerald M., FV3119935.
 Collins, Rodney D., FV3155525.
 Condojani, Stanley S., FV3146522.
 Conklin, Norris L., FV3135536.
 Conlin, Robert D., FV3135537.
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 Conner, William L., FV3134809.
 Connor, Francis J., FV3135773.
 Conrad, Edward J., Jr., FV3156491.
 Cooley, Gilbert K., FV3130008.
 Cooley, James V., FV3146928.
 Cooper, Grier H., FV3156113.
 Cooper, Leigh J., FV3137939.
 Coppage, David J., FV3108155.
 Corbett, Richard T., FV3129646.
 Cordell, Vance H., Jr., FV3145870.
 Cordone, Roy R., FV3110667.
 Correll, John T., FV3120865.
 Corsi, James A., FV3108424.
 Costa, Peter L., FV3119669.
 Costello, James R., FV3135888.
 Couillard, Bruce A., FV3154906.
 Courier, Ernest A., Jr., FV3135123.
 Courser, Robert E., FV3132113.
 Cousyn, Jack, Jr., FV3146482.
 Couvillon, Nichaf I., FV3154523.
 Couzins, Richard D., FV3138660.
 Cox, Thomas W., FV3155277.
 Coxwell, George F., FV3139177.
 Crabtree, Frederick P., FV3129181.
 Cramer, Keith L., FV3135930.
 Crawford, Donald E., FV3146435.
 Crawford, Harold F., FV3134356.
 Crawford, Roderick W., FV3132957.
 Creed, George J., III, FV3157065.
 Crennan, William J., FV3156852.
 Crist, William L., FV3155729.
 Criswell, Harry I., FV3139082.
 Cronin, Joseph G., FV3128781.
 Crooch, Dorven K., FV3132114.
 Crook, Randall M., FV3134313.
 Croom, William D., Jr., FV3155526.
 Cross, Edward I., FV3144710.
 Crossland, William P., FV3132501.
 Crouch, Jackie E., FV3139024.
 Crouter, John E., FV3135255.
 Croxton, Roy D., Jr., FV3156386.
 Cruz, Carlos R., FV3131049.
 Cufley, James E., Jr., FV3137946.
 Cullinane, Eugene T., FV3119961.
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 Cummings, Michael L., FV3138548.
 Cunningham, David K., FV3147008.
 Cunningham, Joseph D., FV3156249.
 Curl, Larry W., FV3136211.
 Curley, Michael J., FV3156940.
 Curoe, Patrick J., FV3146681.
 Curtis, John R., FV3133223.
 Custin, Gerald F., FV3130102.
 Cwiklik, Paul, FV3146705.
 Cwynar, Richard W., FV3124932.
 Dabney, Richard W., Jr., FV3124064.
 Dauble, Theodore C., FV3130103.
 Dague, Jerome H., FV3128857.
 Dale, Charles L., FV3134959.
 Dalpes, Daniel J., FV3146462.
 Daly, Michael J., FV3133614.
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 Darcangelo, Robert J., FV3134651.
 Daugherty, James R., FV3132541.
 Davenport, Calvin J., FV3156532.
 Davidson, Roger W., FV3137743.
 Davis, Gale C., FV3155681.
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 Davis, William J., FV3145703.
 Davison, Raymond I., FV3137969.
 Deady, Edwin H., FV3156659.
 Dean, Lawrence F., FV3128070.
 Dean, Robert C., FV3146650.
 Dean, Wayne S., FV3129182.
 Decker, Lambert J., Jr., FV3130835.
 Dee, James M., FV3130112.
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 Dehen, James J., FV3145022.
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 DeLuca, John A., FV3130113.
 DeMarsh, Roger L., FV3134467.
 DeMartino, Francis A., FV3131513.
 Deminco, Joseph J., Jr., FV3129878.
 Denney, Jerry D., FV3130116.
 Dent, David R., FV3134216.
 Deresky, John M., FV3145932.
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 Deschenfaux, Richard J., FV3130771.
 Dettmann, Alan W., FV3155099.
 Dewar, Dudley R., FV3129463.
 Dibble, Robert W., FV3134197.
 Dickerson, Marshall I., FV3135384.
 Dickson, Allan M., FV3129368.
 Dicocco, Robert R., FV3155380.
 Didrickson, Donald J., FV3144891.
 Dietrichs, William H., Jr., FV3131863.
 Digangi, Thomas V., Jr., FV3145030.
 Dillenbeck, Richard C., FV3130519.
 Dillon, Francis R., FV3119864.
 Dillon, Joseph J., FV3146683.
 Dills, Jack C., FV3134824.
 Dixon, Carroll W., FV3156403.
 Dixon, Todd H., FV3146175.
 Doane, John W., Jr., FV3139083.
 Dobrasz, John, FV3134468.
 Dobryflecki, Arthur J., FV3130802.
 Dockter, Kenneth B., FV3138142.
 Dodd, John R., FV3137985.
 Dodge, Thomas F., FV3154754.
 Dodson, Philip O., FV3145884.
 Doe, Oliver P., Jr., FV3133963.
 Dokken, Paul O., FV3129051.
 Dole, Jack N., FV3118606.
 Dombek, Frank S., FV3155865.
 Dorcy, Ronald B., FV3137746.
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 Dotts, James F., FV3145384.
 Doucet, Richard M., FV3139158.
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 Douglas, Dirk F. V., FV3146624.
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 Dowell, Lester R., FV3145574.
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 Doxey, John W., FV3156218.
 Doyle, Charles P., FV3137992.
 Drago, Anthony L., FV3144704.
 Drake, James R., FV3133634.
 Drew, Louis D., FV3147254.
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 Drezek, Thomas, Jr., FV3128858.
 Dubois, Jules F., FV3144440.
 Dubois, Robert C., FV3132831.
 Duersken, Jarol F., FV3134653.
 Duffner, Russell A., FV3145752.
 Duffy, Brian J., FV3135933.
 Dugan, Lawrence M., FV3137996.
 Dulong, Ronald D., FV3130083.
 Duncan, Donald M., FV3137997.
 Duncan, James E., FV3136252.
 Duncan, Philip P., FV3156884.
 Dunn, Bruce F., FV3135595.
 Dunn, William R., FV3129897.
 Dupree, Hugh J., FV3139182.
 Duran, Frank T., FV3133502.
 Dyben, John P., FV3120155.
 Eakin, William D., FV3136345.
 Earlewine, Robert E., Jr., FV3128085.
 Easton, Gary E., FV3135351.
 Ebert, William T., FV3147166.

- Eddy, Gerald V., FV3119866.
 Edlund, Sven W., FV3131470.
 Edney, Bobby G., FV3136347.
 Edstrom, Vernon C., FV3135601.
 Edwards, Lendy G., FV3131689.
 Egan, Terence K., FV3133922.
 Ekstrand, James P., FV3138005.
 Elliott, Larry A., FV3136353.
 Ellis, Jeffrey T., FV3135610.
 Ellis, Vernon D., FV3119589.
 Engelbrecht, Robert A., FV3130406.
 English, Geoffrey M., FV3156105.
 Enney, Thomas J., Jr., FV3156573.
 Erickson, John V., FV3138011.
 Ernst, Clifford F., FV3132548.
 Ertel, Bernard R., FV3138232.
 Essenbreis, Larry D., FV3120212.
 Estes, Albert W., Jr., FV3145488.
 Evans, Arthur F., FV3135619.
 Evans, Charles W., FV3107363.
 Evatt, Bobbie B., FV3155905.
 Everhart, Richard V., FV3135621.
 Ewers, Michael H., FV3146252.
 Fahrlander, Theodore T., FV3155883.
 Fairbanks, Clyde, Jr., FV3138247.
 Falconer, Norman R., FV3134542.
 Fantaski, Thomas J., Jr., FV3145850.
 Farmer, Larry L., FV3146758.
 Farmer, Vernon D., FV3144402.
 Fayak, Edward G., FV3136364.
 Fee, David T., FV3129470.
 Feibelman, Jay F., FV3144820.
 Feldman, Michael, FV3130164.
 Fellen, Sherwin M., FV3129375.
 Feltner, Jerry A., FV3139057.
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 Ferguson, Dale F., FV3136288.
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 Fisher, Tatam A., FV3130060.
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 Fontaine, Richard M., FV3145938.
 Ford, Joe P., FV3138290.
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 Forrest, Joe E., Jr., FV3156509.
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 Fossmeyer, David A., FV3138040.
 Foster, Carl H., Jr., FV3147006.
 Foster, James P., FV3131713.
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 Foster, Stephan R., FV3139159.
 Fournier, George J., FV3138382.
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 Fox, Robert D., FV3132696.
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 Frederick, Richard A., FV3155814.
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 Freeman, Merrill W., FV3139058.
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 French, Raymond I., FV3132043.
 Frey, Clifford P., FV3133342.
 Fridley, James I., FV3145378.
 Friel, William J., FV3144474.
 Fritz, William D., Jr., FV3131260.
 Fuhrman, Ben J., FV3137751.
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 Fuller, Robert R., FV3130011.
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 Giannantonio, Joseph A., II, FV3132300.
 Gibson, William T., FV3146586.
 Gilbert, Lowell A., FV3156476.
 Gilbert, Paul F., FV3156716.
 Gilchrist, Larry K., FV3134742.
 Giles, Gerry G., FV3040396.
 Giles, Thomas I., FV3131331.
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 Gillis, Wiley R., FV3135059.
 Givens, Donald L., FV3134825.
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 Goode, Charles D., FV3135016.
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 Gribbin, Peter W., FV3144955.
 Griclus, Leonard P., FV3137755.
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 Griffin, James R., Jr., FV3131657.
 Griffiths, Kenneth G., FV3107147.
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 Labuda, Albert S., FV3120221.
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 Morgan, Stanley R., FV3129405.
 Morrell, Billy T., FV3064598.
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 Ness, Peter, FV3138365.
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- Osborne, Zackie F., FV3156915.
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- Shurtliff, John D., FV3154604.
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 Trawick, Aldolphos, FV3107165.
 Traylor, Bobby C., FV3156752.
 Tricarico, Vincent, Jr., FV3138844.
 Tripp, Leslie G. H., Jr., FV3138915.
 Trojanowski, James C., FV3120125.
 Troyer, Alan J., FV3134972.
 Tucker, Jerry A., FV3133576.
 Tucker, John A., FV3137402.
 Tucker, Jon L., FV3144532.
 Tudor, Billy D., FV3138575.
 Tullis, Frank L., FV3138576.
 Turner, David C., FV3145767.
 Turner, Michael A., FV3136170.
 Twaddell, Jerry W., FV3155057.
 Twiford, Clement W., FV3132367.
 Twombly, James F., FV3145896.
 Tyler, Dale G., FV3128723.
 Ulitt, Carl E., Jr., FV3139171.
 Ulman, Lawrence F., FV3137410.
 Unkel, Terrence D., FV3138933.
 Urban, John F., FV3131330.
 Urbanski, Raymond M., FV3136173.
 Uren, Nicholas G., FV3145086.
 Uthe, Warren A., FV3134687.
 Utterback, Ralph M., Jr., FV3155768.
 Vancamp, Kenneth J., FV3154819.
 Vanhorn, Billy L., FV3137832.
 Vanmeter, Richard H., FV3139092.
 Vanoverschelde, Eugene L., FV3156489.
 Vecchio, Joseph J., FV3138593.
 Venable, Grady P., FV3155091.
 Vick, David R., FV3137955.
 Vickrey, Charles W., FV3135108.
 Vida, Joseph T., FV3156370.
 Vierno, George P., FV3146574.
 Vines, Thomas L., FV3120070.
 Viscasillas, Philip A., FV3131439.
 Vogel, John M., FV3145864.
 Wade, James W., FV3132513.
 Wadsworth, Peter, FV3154598.
 Wagner, James A., FV3130052.
 Wagner, Richard C., FV3156056.
 Walker, David D., FV3138602.
 Walker, Gary L., FV3130441.
 Walker, Hubert C., Jr., FV3145724.
 Wall, Jerald C., FV3146606.
 Wallace, Paul A., Jr., FV3129163.
 Walling, Thomas O., FV3137425.
 Walsh, Louis C., FV3132370.
 Walters, Roger W., FV3131684.
 Waltman, Richard P., FV3135299.
 Walton, George T., Jr., FV3136193.
 Wandling, Larry W., FV3135110.
 Wang, Joseph C. T., FV3132139.
 Ward, Jerrold D., FV3135235.
 Wardrip, Robert L., FV3147111.
 Warf, Christopher G., FV3134727.
 Warren, Elton A., Jr., FV3128836.
 Warren, John R., FV3130000.
 Watson, Michael D., FV3156371.
 Watson, William M., FV2211912.
 Wayland, Richard D., FV3132125.
 Wazney, Edward L., FV3122883.
 Wear, Norman G., FV3139304.
 Weaver, James S., Jr., FV3156145.
 Weaver, Richard M., FV3136197.
 Weaver, Robert E., FV3123934.
 Webb, Danny A., FV3138613.
 Webb, Michael M., FV3135361.
 Weber, Joseph F., FV3130914.
 Webster, Arthur T., FV3130582.
 Weiner, Leonard I., FV3122862.
 Wels, Dan J., FV3136200.
 Wels, Erhard G., Jr., FV3131698.
 Welch, Alfred F., FV3133174.
 Wells, Carl H., Jr., FV3129970.
 Wells, Elwin, FV3132970.
 Wells, Robert S., FV3132682.
 Wells, Ronald D., FV3147080.
 Wentworth, Dennis G., FV3145105.
 Wertz, Daniel L., FV3132876.
 West, Hiram F., FV3135143.
 Wetzsteon, Sterling, FV3155105.
 Wheatley, Richard D., FV3135111.

Wheeler, Richard F., FV3057946
 Whelan, Charles K., FV3129159.
 Whitaker, Roger S., FV3133133.
 White, Benjamin T., FV3129606.
 White, Douglas W., FV3138938.
 White, Frederick J., FV3129935.
 White, Michael F., FV3138939.
 White, William C., FV3139172.
 Whittlinger, Gary F., FV3144416.
 Wland, Harold F., FV3135109.
 Wickham, Donald M., FV3138623.
 Wicks, Duane J., FV3146058.
 Widdifield, Noel F., FV3120388.
 Wiegand, Albert A., FV3138624.
 Wieland, Michael H., FV3130087.
 Wiggen, Gerald F., FV3138625.
 Wigglesworth, George E., Jr., FV3137045.
 Wiggs, David L., FV3136332.
 Wilder, William M., III, FV3137236.
 Wilds, Edward G., FV3156146.
 Willes, Jackie L., FV3132669.
 Willes, James K., FV3156035.
 Wiley, Francis T., FV3138998.
 Wilhelm, James L., FV3136210.
 Wilhelm, John P., FV3137889.
 Williams, Charles S., Jr., FV3138947.
 Williams, Clarence R., FV3146056.
 Williams, David M., FV3134093.
 Williams, Douglas L., FV3128119.
 Williams, Gary K., FV3146984.
 Williams, Hoyle B., Jr., FV3133169.
 Williams, Jan K., FV3129843.
 Williams, Lonnie, FV3144912.
 Williams, Richard F., FV3146700.
 Williams, Robert J., FV3145680.
 Williams, Walter H., III, FV3137046.
 Willman, Gary L., FV3134517.
 Willson, Herbert D., FV3122863.
 Wilson, Charles R., FV3134974.
 Wilson, Dwight F., FV3132993.
 Wilson, James M., FV3119682.
 Wilson, John A., III, FV3137053.
 Wilson, John H., FV3136215.
 Wilson, Larry A., FV3129428.
 Wilson, Larry D., FV3137054.
 Wilson, Marion G., FV3134916.
 Wilson, Thomas L., FV3108185.
 Wiltrout, Boyce W., FV3146972.
 Wiltuck, Robert, FV3137847.
 Winburn, Clifford L., FV3137057.
 Windey, John L., FV3134435.
 Winebarger, Forrest S., FV3137058.
 Winland, Gene E., FV3137060.
 Winn, Robert C., FV3138635.
 Wishart, James P., FV3129750.
 Wisler, Richard A., FV3133036.
 Wojtusik, Thaddeus, FV3145193.
 Wolf, Charles R., FV3129841.
 Woodward, Darrell D., FV3138928.
 Wouds, Edward, FV3133312.
 Wooldridge, Dale A., FV3133155.
 Wordell, Lynden F., FV3119886.
 Workman, Joseph P., FV3137461.

Worley, Ben J., FV3147246.
 Worthy, Howard R., FV3130088.
 Wright, Lyle H., FV3131106.
 Wrobel, John E., Jr., FV3155028.
 Wuest, William A., FV3156264.
 Wusk, Larry L., FV3155129.
 Wyckoff, Robert A., FV3134518.
 Yagodzinski, Francis P., FV3134519.
 Yeend, Richard C., Jr., FV3119544.
 Yelvington, William M., FV3129040.
 York, Wayne P., FV3119997.
 Youngblood, Winston R., FV3136231.
 Yuss, Frederick I., FV3144439.
 Zamora, Alonso G., Jr., FV3146544.
 Zarucchi, Leroy D., FV3129566.
 Zavatson, James M., FV3146728.
 Zepeda, Fernando, FV3137852.
 Zern, Richard A., FV3129430.
 Zielinski, Edward J., Jr., FV3129633.
 Zimmerman, Jon C., FV3120203.
 Zimmerman, Robert G., FV3144721.
 Zimmerman, Robert K., FV3130749.
 Zodin, Ronald R., FV3156529.
 Zook, Harold J., FV3132201.
 Zuberbuhler, Rudolph U., FV3120127.
 Zumwalt, James F., FV3155288.

The following distinguished graduates of the Air Force Officer Training School for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

Barrett, James S., Jr., FV3216057.
 Barron, Joseph T., Jr., FV3225125.
 Blau, Stuart J., FV3223299.
 Blunt, James H., FV3223552.
 Brandon, John D., FV3223127.
 Brewer, James C., FV3223417.
 Buxton, William C., FV3223786.
 Castillo, Jose R., FV3225126.
 Crawford, David R., FV3223087.
 Crews, Donald R., FV3225126.
 Davidson, Cullen I. G., FV3223856.
 DeLong, Myron J., Jr., FV3223723.
 Falk, Frank J., Jr., FV3223629.
 Gambardella, Andrew W., Jr., FV3223543.
 Glascoe, Gary R., FV3223911.
 Hintze, Robert W., FV3223482.
 Jaep, William F., Jr., FV3223444.
 Johnson, Norman E., FV3223538.
 Keible, Edward A., Jr., FV3223622.
 Kennedy, Charles D., FV3216074.
 Knight, James E., FV3216077.
 Lafferty, Alfred L., Jr., FV3223980.
 Lewis, Bret B., FV3223804.
 Malvestuto, Louis A., FV3216082.
 Mandell, Bradford B., FV3216083.
 May, John W., FV3216086.
 McMacken, Roy W., FV3223848.
 Moore, Lester R., FV3223364.
 Munger, Steven S., FV3223694.
 Pace, Lawrence, FV3223657.

Pearson, Todd W., FV3223939.
 Raymond, William C., FV3223194.
 Rich, William R., FV3216092.
 Robertson, Samuel T., III, FV3223490.
 Sasena, William J., FV3223961.
 Simpson, Larry A., FV3223129.
 Siskind, John P., FV3223159.
 Startin, Mavis J., FV3223176.
 Stout, Delbert B., FV3223197.
 Swiftrbin, Ronald W., FV3223422.
 Thompson, Geoffrey R., FV3223403.
 Vaughn, Lauren K., FV3216100.
 Waybright, Robert C., FV3223744.
 Wayman, Robert F., FV3223849.
 Wayne, George H., FV3223481.
 Wolf, Edward G., FV3216101.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 8, 1968:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

J. William Doolittle, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.
 William K. Brehm, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.
 Randolph S. Driver, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
 Barry James Shillito, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

U.S. ARMY

The following named officers to be placed on the retired list, in grades indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code section 3962:

TO BE GENERAL

Gen. Dwight Edward Beach, O18747, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERALS

Lt. Gen. William White Dick, Jr., O18384, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).
 Lt. Gen. Robert Hackett, O18380, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).
 Lt. Gen. Lawrence Joseph Lincoln, O18968, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).
 Lt. Gen. Edgar Collins Doleman, O19131, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The Army National Guard of the United States officers named herein for promotion as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, under provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a) and 3392:

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Joseph Mark Ambrose, O460406.
 Brig. Gen. LaVern Erick Weber, O963734.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Arkansas Valley Leaders Hear TVA's Don McBride

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 8, 1968

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the people of the Arkansas River Valley stand on the threshold of a great future—a future of industrial development and prosperity which is beginning now and which will accelerate in 1970 when the Arkansas River will be navigable to Catoosa, Okla.

The members of the Arkansas Basin Development Association recently were given a look across that threshold, and

what we saw was both challenging and inspiring. We were told of the great future we have in store, and we also were warned of the tremendous job of planning and conservation which we must perform, and perform well, if we are to enjoy the full benefits of the development of this river.

These pictures were brought to us by Mr. Don McBride, a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who has studied the progress made by the TVA, and the pitfalls encountered along the way in this Nation's first and highly successful experiment in overall development of a river basin.

Mr. McBride has spent his life in water resource development. As a consultant and adviser to the late Senator Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, he was as respon-

sible as any man for bringing about the development program on the Arkansas River Basin.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Mr. McBride's remarks and observations are a "must" reading for anyone interested in the full development of America's water resources. I include it in the RECORD, as follows:

CONFLICTS IN A DEVELOPED RIVER

(Address by TVA Director Don McBride at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Basin Development Association, Tulsa, Okla., March 15, 1968)

Yesterday 1970 was a long way off; today it is just tomorrow.

The people of the Arkansas Basin are about to be handed a completely new tool to shape the future economic progress of this valley.

A natural river has been changed; what was unpredictable, undependable, and con-